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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Communiques Issued by Britain, France and Germany Emphasize Offensive Movement of Allies on Western Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Monday—The German war office issued the following statement yesterday:

The battles in the continuation of the British and French offensive, which had been prepared for months, have progressed without bringing our assailants considerably nearer to their aim.

On the coast also British warships have attempted to interfere by their fire, especially on Zeebrugge, but without result.

In the sector of Ypres the Allies suffered heavy losses and had no success. Southwest of Lille the Allies succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advanced line of defense to its second line. Naturally we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds inclosed between the two positions. A counter-attack is progressing favorably.

We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Other attacks on this front were also easily repulsed at several points, with the heaviest of losses for the Allies.

The thirty-ninth regiment of Landwehr especially distinguished itself. This is the same regiment which sustained the principal attack north of Neuville in May.

In the struggle between Rheims and the Argonne, north of Perthes one German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position by a bombardment for 70 hours and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometers (1.24 to 1.86 miles) behind the first.

However, all attempts to break through failed.

The battle was especially stubborn north of Moulmoulin Le Grand and close to the western Argonne. Here our brave troops made the Allies suffer the heaviest losses. The north German and Hessian Landwehr fought excellently.

In the air battles our aviators achieved successes. One of our war planes shot down an aeroplane west of Cambrai. South of Metz Lieutenant Boelke, while on a trial flight, shot down a Voisin aeroplane. Flight-Sergeant Boehm went up to repulse an attack on Freiburg by a squadron of three French war planes. He shot down two of them, only the third escaped.

Eastern war theater—Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

East of Wilkna fresh Russian attacks were repulsed. West of Vilechnief we broke through the Russian positions at several points. The battle continues.

Northwest of Sabresin our attack repulsed the Russians over the Beresina river. Farther south, near Djeljatitschi and Liubtscha, we have reached the Niemen. Nine hundred prisoners and two machine guns were captured.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Five hundred prisoners were captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

In the southeastern war theater there is nothing to report along the German front.

Sunday—The German headquarters

staff gave out the following report on the Russian campaign Saturday night: Eastern war theater. Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Russian attacks southwest of Lenewaden and near Vileika and Rabun were repulsed. Our attack on the front south of Soly is proceeding. The Russians still are resisting our advance on the line Smorgon-Wischnew west of Sabersina and Djeljatitschi. Near Friedrichstadt a German airman shot down a Russian aeroplane.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: North of Karelitschi the Russians are offering stubborn resistance. Our troops stormed the town of Negnievitschi, northeast of Novogrodek, and repulsed several strong counter-attacks. East and southeast of Baranovichi our attack on the west bank of the Szcara is progressing. We have captured several hundred prisoners. West of Wed-wjedikschi and south, near Lipsk, we reached the Szcara.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen and southeastern war theater: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CETTINJE—An official statement says that on Sept. 20, the Austrians opened heavy artillery fire against Montenegrin positions at Gerbalja and Boche (Continued on page five, column three)

TRIPLE ENTENTE MINISTERS MEET GREEK PREMIER

M. Venizelos and King Constantine Agree as to Measures in Past and for Future

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Monday—After an interview with King Constantine on Saturday, M. Venizelos received the British, Russian and French ministers, the conference lasting for an hour.

Monday—An official announcement states that in the course of an interview Saturday between the King and M. Venizelos a full agreement was arrived at as to the measures taken and to be taken in view of the present situation.

M. RADOSLAVOFF ON MOBILIZATION OF BULGARIANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Monday—In an interview granted to the Sofia correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, M. Radoslavoff, Bulgarian prime minister, is reported as saying that the developments of the military situation forced Bulgaria to change from simple neutrality to armed neutrality.

Nobody could say how far or how near the moment was when Bulgaria would have to protect its interests in the Balkans but in adopting armed neutrality Bulgaria was only following the example of other neutral states such as Switzerland and Holland.

Our mobilization, M. Radoslavoff added, is at present purely a defensive measure and is not directed against Rumania or Greece, against which he emphatically insisted Bulgaria had no aggressive designs.

RUSSIAN WAR TAX PROPOSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Monday—The government proposes to impose a new general war tax of 2 per cent on all persons with an income exceeding 500 roubles.

ARMENIAN AID PLAN URGED IN UNITED STATES

Investigating Committee From American Viewpoint Confirms Atrocities and Calls For Redress—Awaits Report

NEW YORK—Confirmation of the massacre of Armenians in Turkey is contained in a statement issued here by Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, secretary of the committee on Armenian atrocities which was formed to ascertain facts and conditions, especially with their relation to American interests. The committee calls for general protest as well as representations to Germany and Austria to hold the Turks in check.

Plans for aiding Armenians are awaited from Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, who went to Washington to investigate a report by Ambassador Morgenthau on Armenia and the prospects of bringing 600,000 survivors to America.

Other members of the committee which presents the American authentic view of conditions include Charles R. Crane, Cleveland H. Dodge, D. Stuart Dodge, Arthur Curtis James, John R. Mott, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Frank Mason North, Stanley White, James L. Barton and William Sloan.

The statement is as follows:

"A subcommittee has thoroughly investigated the evidence and has just made report to the full committee confirming in every particular the statement recently made by Viscount Bryce, regarding the imprisonment, torture, murder, massacre and exile into the deserts of northern Arabia of defenseless and innocent Armenians, including decrepit men, women and children, and their forcible conversion to Islam."

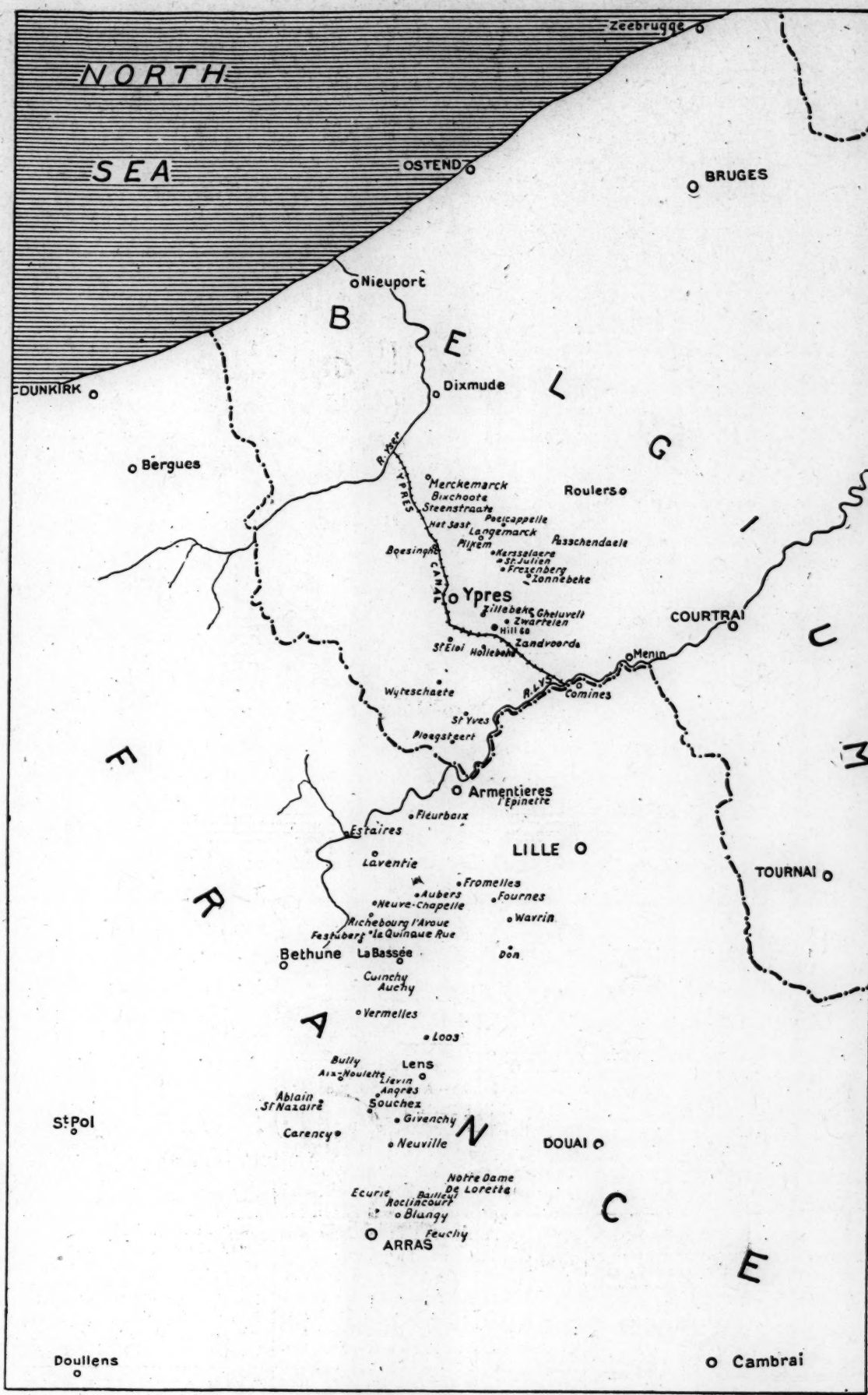
"Written testimonies of eyewitnesses, whose names are known to the committee but which obviously cannot now be made public, have been examined with utmost care. This testimony covers hundreds of pages and the character and position of the authors and the positiveness of utterances carry absolute conviction."

"The witnesses examined include Armenians, Americans, business men, travelers and officials of great variety and rank. Not a single statement can be questioned as to the facts reported. These all agree in the declarations that from Smyrna on the west to Persia and from the Black sea to Arabia, a propaganda of extermination of non-Muslims is now being carried on by the Turkish government, far surpassing in ferocity and exceeding in destruction anything done by Abdul Hamid during his long career of massacre and extermination."

"The statements examined, many of which are in the possession of the committee, cover hundreds of towns and cities in which in many instances all of the Armenians have been killed outright, often after horrible torture, or sent to the desert to die of starvation, and that, too, with diabolical cruelty."

"The ostensible deportation of men, women and children toward Mesopotamia is usually but a form of marching those starving, helpless and frequently naked refugees out into the mountains to be outraged and butchered, sometimes by their guard and sometimes by the Kurds, who gladly cooperate in the work of destruction."

"Included among these refugees and victims are pupils and graduates from (Continued on page five, column seven)



Scene of operations of Belgian, British and French troops

Map illustrates report from Sir John French of fighting in Belgium and north of France

BRITISH REPORT PROGRESS MADE ON WEST FRONT

Sir John French Tells of Capture of Village of Loos, Hill 70 and Other Points

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Monday—Sir John French's report dated Sunday, 9:50 a. m., says that yesterday morning the British attacked south of La Bassee canal, east of Grenay and at Vermelles. The British captured German trenches on a five-mile front, penetrating the German lines in some places 4000 yards.

The British captured the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and mining works round it and Hill 70. Other attacks north of La Bassee canal drew strong German reserves to these points where hard fighting occurred during the day with varying success.

At nightfall the British north of the canal occupied their morning position. The British made further attacks near Hooge on either side of the Menin road. Attacks north of the road captured Belleward farm and ridge which were subsequently retaken by the Germans.

Attacks south of the road gained 600 yards of a German trench and the ground won has been consolidated.

Last night's message from Sir John French says there has been severe fighting today on the ground won yesterday, the Germans making determined counter-attacks east and northeast of Loos, the result being that except just north of Loos the British held all the captured ground including Loos itself.

This evening, the statement continues, the British retook the quarries northwest of Hulluch, which were won and lost the previous day.

In this fighting, the British drew in the German reserves thus enabling the French on the right to make further progress.

The number of prisoners collected after the previous day's fighting amounts to 2600. Nine guns have been taken and a considerable number of machine guns.

British aeroplanes today bombarded and derailed a train near Loffres, east of Douai, and another full of troops at Rosult, near St. Amand.

Valenciennes station was also bombarded.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OPEN FOR STUDY YEAR

Harvard Has 600 in Freshman Class With Total Registration of 5000—Big Enrollment at Tech and Boston University

Thousands of students returned to Boston today for the opening of Harvard and Boston universities, Radcliffe and Wellesley colleges and Massachusetts Institute of Technology besides many other schools in the city and before the week is over the first semester of the college year will be well under way.

Harvard began another academic year today with an enrollment of more than 5000 students of whom about 600 are in the freshman class. A feature of the opening of Harvard was the new Widener library in the college yard which was used by the students for the first time today. All the books and pamphlets have now been transferred from their quarters in various buildings to the new \$2,000,000 library.

The Germanic Museum will be completed within the next two months, as well as the new home of the Harvard Criminon on Plympton street.

On Mt. Auburn street the construction (Continued on page eight, column two)

REDRAFTING OF CONTRACT FOR DRYDOCK URGED

Real Estate Exchange Committee Said to Indorse the Protest of Commander DeLany

Changes in the contract for the new commonwealth drydock at South Boston are expected to be recommended to Governor Walsh by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange which this afternoon meets and takes action on the protest of E. H. DeLany, commander United States navy (retired), against the contract as at present drawn. It is expected that the exchange committee will indorse Commander DeLany's protest as set forth in an open letter which he has submitted to Governor Walsh.

John J. Martin, president of the exchange, said today that it is felt in particular that the "plus 15 per cent" clause in the contract is undesirable and that in other respects the agreement is loosely drawn. He says that the present board of port directors should not be allowed to make mistakes such as were made by the former port board.

Commander DeLany declares in his statement to Governor Walsh that the present contract is not drawn up in conformity with the best practice of the navy department which for a number of years has been carried out, namely, a (Continued on page four, column four)

VETERANS TO PASS AGAIN IN GRAND REVIEW

Grand Army of the Republic Members From All Sections of United States Assemble for Semi-Centennial Encampment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Civil war veterans from many parts of the United States, even from Alaska and the island possessions, are arriving in Washington in large numbers this morning for the jubilee encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the formal exercises of which begin today.

The encampment is the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the day in May, 1865, when the Union troops, just arrived from Appomattox, passed in review before President Johnson preparatory to being mustered out. The big event will be the grand parade on Wednesday morning, when the veterans will march through Pennsylvania avenue, as on the former occasion, and pass in review before President Wilson, who will occupy a stand in front of the White House in the identical spot, it is said, where President Johnson stood. The veterans have been arriving for several days.

Sunday they began to come on special trains, among the earlier of these being one, heavily laden, from Vermont. With the Vermont delegation came a party, from Wollaston, Mass., and vicinity, which, veterans and friends, numbered more than 150, it was stated. But other sections of New England and of the rest of the United States were also represented in the groups of uniformed veterans that gathered in the headquarters, Camp Emery, as the old pension building is called for the purposes of the encampment. Badges supplied at the registration department showed where each member was from.

When the registrations department closed Sunday afternoon approximately 2000 former soldiers had filed their names. It is expected that today's and tomorrow's arrivals will bring the total up to 20,000 and Washington estimates are that there will be as many as 100,000 visitors.

The capital is showering attentions on the veterans. Public and private buildings are decorated with the colors. Special markers have been posted at points of historical interest throughout the city. Reception rooms have been opened by various organizations, and government buildings, notably the pension office, have made particular arrangements to entertain them. G. A. R. ministers occupied several pulpits yesterday. Special features, "The Grand Army Man," and the "Blue and Gray Fiddlers," are offered at the theaters. And all this takes no account of things on the program, like regimental band concerts, receptions by President Wilson and so on.

This morning Camp Emery, where the business sessions and other important meetings are to be held, was formally presented to the citizens executive committee for the use of the Grand Army. There will be several other minor functions in the afternoon and evening. Tomorrow there will be several corps and ex-prisoners reunions and tomorrow evening the grand welcoming campfire will be held. Business sessions will be held Thursday and Friday mornings.

Following out the idea of the Gettysburg and Manassas reunions, Confederates are to be represented at the encampment. Confederate staff officers have been formally invited, and it is promised that a number will come from a distance to attend. Confederate veterans as well as members of the G. A. R. in the employ of the executive departments of the government are granted holidays for the encampment exercises.

MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS OFF FOR THE ENCAMPMENT

This morning at 8:20 the last G. A. R. party will leave South station in a special car for the national encampment to be held in Washington, D. C. Thirty members of post 26, five members of the Chelsea post, members of the Woman's Relief Corps and friends will make up the party. Other parties left Saturday and yesterday.

The G. A. R. veterans and the members of the Woman's Relief Corps went in two special trains which departed at 8:30 and 9 o'clock a. m.

Members of the following posts were on this train: Post 130, Somerville, 70 persons; post 36, Arlington, 40; post 64, Clinton, 30; post 81, Watertown, 12; post 63, Natick, 60; post 163, Framingham, 40; post 19, Fitchburg, 60.

Other posts which went by special train were Dahlgren post 2 of South Boston; General Lander post 5 of Lynn; George H. Ward post 10 of Worcester; John A. Andrew post 15 of Boston; Charles Russell Lowell post 7 of Boston; Horace M. Warren post 12 of Wakefield; William H. Smart post 30 of Cambridge; Edward W. Kingsley post 113 of Boston; Gettysburg post 191 of Boston; Reynolds post 58 of East Weymouth; Thomas G. Stevenson post 36 of Roxbury; Benjamin Stone, Jr., post 68 of Dorchester; Phil H. Sheridan post 38 of Salem; Major How post 47 of Haverhill.

It is estimated that 2000 members of the Massachusetts G. A. R. are making the Washington trip.



(Reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of May 5, 1915)

Greece and the Aegean littoral of Asia Minor, showing territory originally offered by the Allies to Greece. The line runs by the starred mountain peaks from the Gulf of Edremid to Cape Finika.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

GERMAN ORGAN ON SIR EDWARD GREY'S LETTER

Journal Affirms If It Had Been Made Clear Britain Did Not Want to Be Drawn in, War Would Have Been Avoided

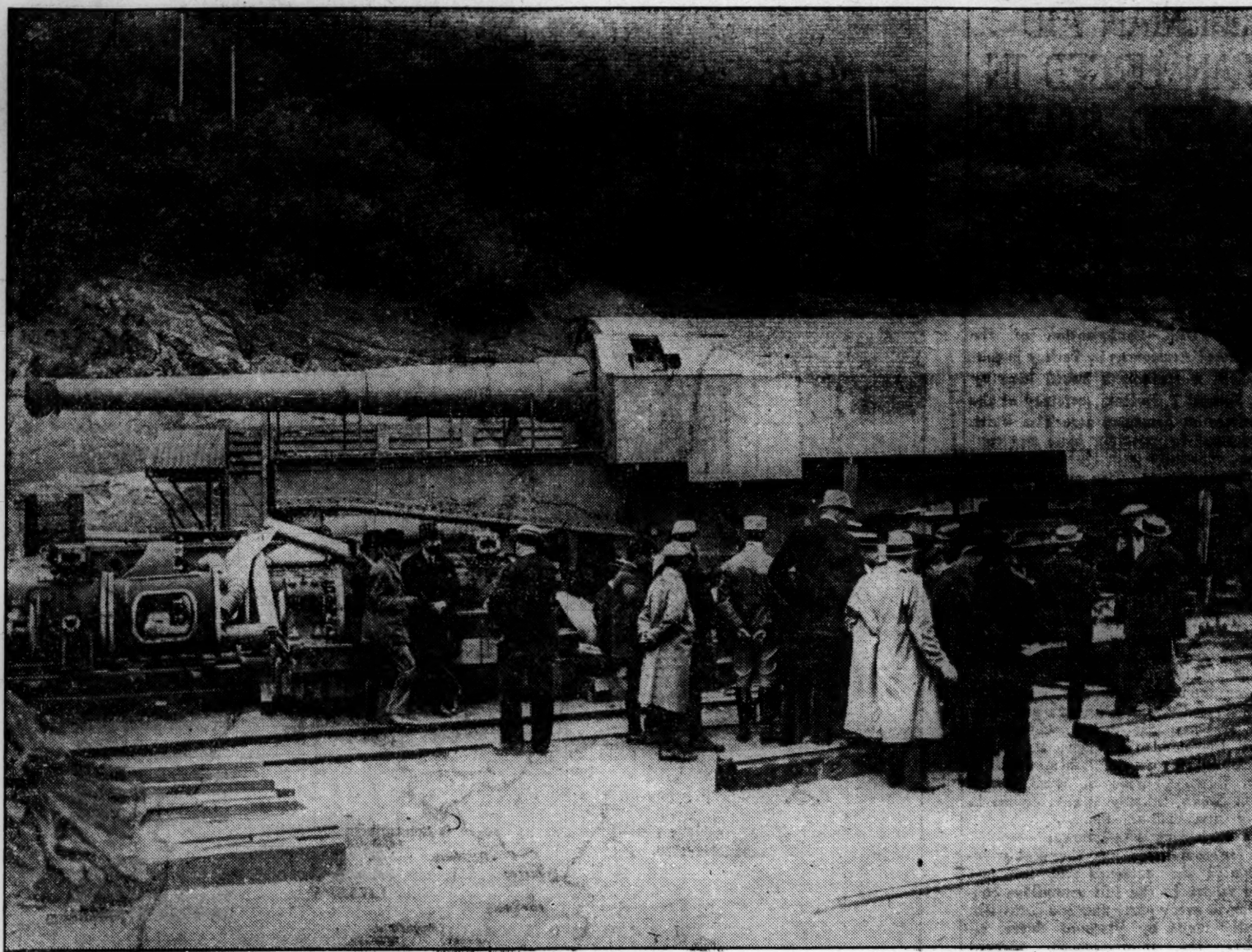
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, as already mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, has replied at length to Sir Edward Grey's letter to the English press. The paper commences by saying that the indignation which the chancellor's speech has provoked in the English newspapers is proof of its impressiveness, but that no attempt would be made to reply to the violent outpourings of the English press. Suffice it to say that it was to the active instigation of that press, spread over many years, that the outbreak of war was largely due. The German chancellor, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues, only touched in passing on the question of Belgian neutrality, as the documents recently published left no doubt as to who were the real offenders, but Sir Edward Grey chose to pass over these statements in silence, and instead brought accusations against the German government which up till then had never been heard of. It has, the German paper maintained, never been said by the German government that Belgium trafficked her neutrality with England and that in effect Belgium had plotted with England against Germany. On the other hand, Germany asserted, and these documents confirmed the truth of these assertions, that the Belgian military authorities, with the knowledge of the Belgian government had helped to further England's military plans and had thereby infringed her own neutrality.

On April 23, 1912, the English military attaché, Colonel Bridges, told General Jungbluth that the English government intended in any case to land troops in Belgium, and to do so without asking the permission of the Belgian government. The Belgian foreign minister had been informed of this declaration of the English military attaché. We would ask, the German paper proceeds, if the Belgian government, through their ambassador in London raised any protest to this, or if they at least asked if the statement was authorized by the English government? We can anticipate Sir Edward Grey's reply,—the Belgian government had never taken such a step. Then, continues the German organ, she must in any case have decided not to oppose England's violation of her neutrality. The difference in Belgium's attitude towards the two powers, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out, is very marked. On the assumption, it says, that Germany intends to violate her neutrality, Belgium at once takes steps to obtain assistance from England. On the definite announcement of the military attaché that England intends to land troops in Belgium, the Belgian government does not stir a finger. A country, comments the German paper, that acts in such a way is not neutral.

As far as England is concerned, says Sir Edward Grey, the conversation of which most use has been made by the German chancellor, was never reported to the foreign office or to the war office, and it was seen for the first time when it was made public by the German government. Even if this were the case, comments the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, this does not release England from all responsibility in regard to the statements made by her subordinate officials. Many of the carefully worked out documents of General Ducarne, dealing with the question of an auxiliary army in Belgium, moreover, bear the inscription "Communiqué à Mr. Barnardiston." That these documents were not locked away in his desk for his private use goes to prove that the English general staff was aware of the military plans being drawn up in Belgium. A document has also been found giving the figures of the auxiliary army with the remark, of English authorship on English paper: "These figures are under revision, and the title of the document is Intervention Anglaise en Belgique." These facts could only be obtained from the English general staff. Commenting on Sir Edward's statement that he made a categorical representation to Belgium, the paper says, that this statement was as categorical as Sir Edward Grey would have us believe, is open to doubt, but we know how much weight is to be attached to such declarations when emanating from England.

The reason for Germany's invasion of Belgium was plainly indicated in the German chancellor's speech on Dec. 2, of last year when he said that when German troops crossed the frontier into Belgium they found themselves on the territory of a state whose neutrality had already been infringed. The German paper then goes on to give a report of the conversation which took place between Prince Lichnowsky and Sir Edward Grey, on the former's departure from England when diplomatic relations between England and Germany had been broken off. Sir Edward Grey, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says, in his conversation with the German ambassador, emphasized the point that the injury which Great Britain would suffer by entry into



(Copyright by International News Service)

French journalists at the Creusot works inspecting the "270" gun mounted on armored train

the war would not be much greater than if she remained aloof and that as a participant she would be better able to throw her word into the scale than if she were to remain neutral, as she could always threaten to withdraw from the conflict. The violation of international treaties for which England stands security, made it impossible, the paper quotes Sir Edward as saying, for her to stand aside any longer, and it was equally impossible for England to enter into an agreement, such as the German chancellor proposed, to bind her to neutrality. The English minister went on to say, continues the German paper, that should events not take the course the German military authorities desired, or should Germany, as he earnestly hoped, wish to make a speedy end to the war, he would be willing, if still in office to undertake mediation to help Germany. On Prince Lichnowsky's remark that the role of arbitrator would be far easier if England remained neutral, Sir Edward Grey replied that, on the contrary, he believed that the war would be brought much sooner to a close by England taking part in it, than if she were to remain neutral.

The German organ asks whether the conclusions drawn from the conversation by the German chancellor are correct or not. It certainly shows, the paper remarks, that the independence of France, Belgium, and Holland was definitely guaranteed by England.

Sir Edward Grey, the paper proceeds, was positive that war could be avoided by means of further conferences between the nations concerned. One is tempted to believe that it was his ignorance of military affairs which led Sir Edward Grey to suppose that Germany would be justified in taking no steps to defend herself during these negotiations, whilst Russia mobilized her vast armies and massed them on the German frontier. But Sir Edward Grey knew what result the mobilization of the Russian forces would have. In a note on July 25 the English ambassador in Petrograd pointed out that the Russians were mobilizing and the Germans likewise, and that the declaration of war by Germany was imminent. If Sir Edward Grey had made it clear, as the German chancellor in Vienna and Petrograd did, that he did not wish to be drawn into a world conflagration, the war would have been avoided. Instead of this Sir Edward Grey announced that England would give military aid to her allies. Russia, therefore, continued steadily to mobilize her forces, with the result that the world war was entered upon.

Sir Edward Grey quotes the conference in London over the Balkan question as an example of England's desire to keep peace; but he does not mention the fact that in the year 1912 Russia had not started to mobilize her forces on land or sea, and that both France and Russia were not so sure of their military strength then as in the spring of last year, when they could reckon with more certainty on England's support. Sir Edward is recommended by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to study the statements of the Belgian ambassador in the years 1912 to 1914, if he is not yet quite clear in the matter. The paper concludes by saying that Sir Edward Grey's idea of what Germany aims at in this war is not worth noticing, as Germany's real aims were set forth in the chancellor's speech. Her object, the paper says, is to gain the freedom of the seas, not for herself alone, but for the other nations, who so far have been dominated by England's despotism.

NEUTRAL GIVES HIS BERLIN IMPRESSIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A neutral who has recently visited Paris, London and Berlin, writes to the Matin his impression of the latter city. He states that it lacks the poise of the French and English capitals, and that there is decided depression among the people. Even on the day when the news of the fall of Warsaw was given out, there was no popular enthusiasm. Flags were hung from the windows, but in the streets there was evident disappointment at the failure to capture the garrison. The German people, says the neutral observer, are absolutely cut off from outside news. Nothing crosses the German frontier unless permitted to do so by the German government. Whether he leaves the country or enters it, the traveler is submitted to a thorough search, and all his papers have to be handed in for examination. These are the measures taken by a government which wishes to exercise a moral blockade of the German people and thus mold public opinion to the official point of view. The Matin's informant is further convinced that the people are tired of the war, they want peace, and are left unmoved by the Kaiser's proclamations and by the news of victory, which it compares with the enormous losses in men, a fact which touches them more and more keenly as time goes on. Germany, concludes the writer, will fight for yet a long while, but the impartial observer is obliged to recognize that there are signs of weakening, signs that are not to be seen either in France or in England.

NEW BRITISH ARMY ORDER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—A new army order in two sections deals with the question of separation allowances and allotments. The first section states that, in order to mitigate hardship which may be involved by reason of the time necessarily occupied in the investigation of a dependent's claim, it has been decided to issue, while the investigation is proceeding, the allotment offered by the soldier. The arrears of government allowance will be paid when the claim has been investigated. The second section of the order states that the committee of the national relief fund have intimated that if, by any reason, the sums advanced to wives and other dependents cannot be recovered from accrued arrears, it is their wish that recovery should be effected by small stoppages from the weekly payments. Recovery, it has therefore been arranged, shall be effected at the rate of 15 per cent of the normal weekly allowance for lower, and 25 per cent for higher ranks.

BRITISH CAMPS LIBRARY WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—According to statements made by E. W. D. Ward, chairman of the camps committee, in a letter to the Times, that organization has now sent to the trenches, over 1,000,000 books and newspapers, and is continuing to send about 50,000 per week. In addition to this work, literature is being sent in large quantities to the home camps and the rest camps in the Dardanelles, Egypt, and India. Through the facilities granted by the postmaster-general, 150,000 books and magazines were recently received from the postoffices outside the metropolitan area, and the daily receipts from inside that area amount to 20,000.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The French journalists who recently visited certain ordnance factories had an opportunity of seeing what France has done to equip herself with the big guns which she lacked at the outbreak of the war. The French authorities saw very soon, through the fall of Namur, Maubeuge, and other fortresses, the great part the big gun was to play and at once set to work to provide them. Now they consider themselves to be on an equal footing with the Germans who in this matter showed great foresight. In the recent Belgian gray book one of the documents, dated some time before the outbreak of war, mentions the opinion of the German war party that France could be quickly beaten, as she was deficient in big guns which were expected to prove the decisive arm in warfare.

EDUCATION PLAN FOR TROOPS IN SCOTLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The general officer commanding-in-chief has addressed a communication to the commanding officers at the various camps, pointing out the desirability of ascertaining from the local education authorities to what extent they are willing to afford educational facilities to soldiers serving under their command; asking them to encourage soldiers in every way to avail themselves of any opportunity to attend continuation classes where these exist. Apart from the military value of such classes there are the further considerations of reentry into civilian life and a satisfactory occupation of spare time during the winter months which affects the discipline and well-being of the troops.

In various parts of England, under special regulations made by the board of education for men serving with the colors, special courses have been given in geography and history, with special reference to the present campaign, including map reading, also telephony, telegraphy, shorthand and typewriting, field cookery and practical instruction in simple crafts, such as mending clothes and boots, harness-making, shoeing horses and other branches of blacksmiths' work. It is now expected that classes on similar lines will be open for troops stationed in Scotland. A request has also been received by the board for the continuation of the French classes during the season, which proved such a success last winter, and in addition, a request for the establishment of some classes in German.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It is stated by the correspondent of L'Humanité on the Swiss frontier that, at the conference of the Socialist group and the Parti Augustin, a resolution was passed rejecting all idea of handing back Alsace-Lorraine to France, demanding the open door policy in all colonies, the most favored nation treatment in all peace treaties, an economic rapprochement between nations by the abolition of customs, and the drawing up of an international agreement securing the freedom of the seas and the internationalization of straits. The resolution finally protested against the plans for the partitioning of Austria and of Turkey, and against all policy of annexation. It further demanded the establishment of a permanent international arbitration court.

LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS IN GLASGOW DISTRICT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The new regulations restricting the sale of liquor in Glasgow district have already resulted in various improvements in the shipping industry. At Glasgow harbor, for instance, shipowners are able to get their vessels cleared promptly and with a minimum of trouble. In the case of the Anchor line steamer Cameronia, bound for New York via Liverpool, the first large liner to sail since the regulations came into force, the crew of 200 men all turned up in good time except three, whose absence was duly accounted for, while last voyage this vessel was short shipped to the extent of about 30 men. The men expressed themselves as well pleased with the change.

No great success has as yet attended the regulation by which liquor shops are to be open for the sale of food, at hours when the sale of liquor is prohibited, but the effort will be persevered in. In some instances cooking appliances have been installed, and such articles of food as mince, chops, steaks and potatoes served, while other shops offer hot pies, biscuits, cheese and so forth.

OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—Giving his views to the press recently on the subject of conscription, W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, said he thought there would be very strong opposition among trades union men to anything that savored of conscription. Wherever he had been among workers he had found a spirit of resentment at the idea that, when they had given so much in the way of military service, they should be met with the constant effort to deprive them of the honor and credit for what they had done. It was perhaps not surprising, Mr. Appleton said, that there should be a disposition to meet extremes with extremes, but there was danger in that attitude, for nothing could be worse at the present moment, when they were trying to persuade even the stupid ones to act definitely and clearly in the national interest. He did not mean that there was any hostility on the part of the workers to the army or the government, or that there was any desire to shirk any duties that might fall upon them, but it was certain that they did not intend to be robbed of credit for their share in the fight for the nation's freedom.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The Temps publishes extracts from letters written by Rudyard Kipling to a French friend before and after his visit to the French front. In his first letter, speaking of Paris, he says: "It is the first time that I see and really understand its face. We knew what Paris was, but its outward appearance was marred by too much detail and masked by the presence of too many foreigners. . . . I thought my admiration for France could not grow. I was wrong. I am only beginning to understand a little what she is." Of the French lines, he writes: "My visit to your lines was a revelation and an experience greater than words can say, and of which I am extremely proud. I maintain," adds Mr. Kipling in a postscript, "that France herself did not know what she was a year ago."

SCOTTISH FARMING FIGURES FOR 1914

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The return recently issued by the Scottish board of agriculture of the produce of crops in Scotland in 1914 shows that steps were at once taken when the war broke out to estimate provisionally the yield of the principal crops. In the case of wheat the estimate was very close to the final estimates made after harvest, but other crops proved larger than was anticipated at the beginning of August. As in 1913, the earliest dates on which the cutting of wheat, barley and oats were recorded were in east Fife, the harvest of 1914 being earlier and shorter for all three crops than in the previous year, while the production was quite satisfactory when compared with the average of the previous 10 years. Except peas, all the grain crops gave a yield above the average, and so also did potatoes, mangolds, and meadow hay, potatoes exceeding the normal yield by 8½ per cent, oats by 6½ per cent, barley by 6 per cent, wheat by nearly 5½ per cent, and meadow hay by 3½ per cent. There was a decrease, however, of 12½ per cent in the turnip crop, and hay from rye grass was down by 4½ per cent. The dates of the highest and lowest records in yield show that the greater number of the high records occurred more recently than the lowest, this going to show that the standard of farming in the country is rising. The natural weights of the grain crop for 1914 exceeded those of 1913, which were themselves considerably above the average.

The total produce price per unit and the total values of wheat, barley and oats were higher than the corresponding figures for 1913, particularly as regards wheat and oats. The total value of potatoes in 1914 was less than in 1913, the considerable drop in the price more than counterbalancing the increase in the total produce. Hay was down both as regards total produce, unit price and total value. The total estimated yield of the wheat crop in 1914 was 320,102 quarters, or 37,137 quarters more than in 1913, the area under wheat in 1914, 60,521 acres, being greater than in 1913 by 5737 acres, while the average yield per acre was a bushel higher than in 1913, and two bushels higher than the average of the previous 10 years. Barley gave an estimated total of 129,925 quarters in 1914, 2500 quarters more than in the previous year, although the acreage was less by 4000. In the case of oats, although the total area of 919,580 acres was the smallest on record and 18,336 acres less than in 1913, the total produce amounted to 4,618,850 quarters, greater than any year since 1890, except the year 1909. The total produce of potatoes, 1,077,579 tons, was greater than in any year during the last quarter of a century, while the total production of hay amounted to 869,474 tons.

COMPULSORY SERVICE DEBATE IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—Compulsory national service was discussed recently at the Service Club, London, Colonel Sir A. Fitzgibbon presiding. H. F. Wyatt, hon. secretary of the Navy League, spoke in favor of compulsion, and Colonel F. Sturmy Cave in favor of the voluntary system.

Mr. Wyatt said advocates of national service urged it with the great object of combining the achievement of victory with the preservation of justice. It was naturally right and just that when the nation was engaged in a war in which its whole existence was at stake, every adult person, man or woman, should give whatever service they could to the state. The adoption of national service would give joy to their allies. The reason why the system was accepted by the continental peoples was that it was felt to be just. The idea of compulsion was not new to them; it ran all through their history. The voluntary system had done wonders, but men were still being asked for. Speaking of the national register, Mr. Wyatt said one of its objects was for local authorities to provide canvassers, preferably members of the local defense corps, to call upon every man of military age who was not already engaged on national work, whether married or unmarried, with a view to enlisting him. The act represented the last effort of the voluntary system and upon the result of it depended the immediate intention of the government.

Colonel Sir F. Sturmy Cave said he believed the best chance of victory for this nation was still to be found in voluntarism. Compulsion insured numbers up to the limit of the available manhood, but it did not produce quality. In the voluntary system they were sure to get all the heroes. The good example of the hero would inspire the whole mass. The Allies did not lack numbers; the real question was one of armaments. After the war they would want a regular army twice as large as heretofore, with all the rank and file and junior officers much better paid, also a Territorial army composed, he hoped, of nine-tenths of the able-bodied manhood of the country, possibly reaching 5,000,000, undergoing a training which had proved to be one of splendid efficiency, for the Territorials had fought with valor and skill. A Territorial force properly equipped and organized could always be mobilized in 48 hours. It would possess fighting qualities infinitely superior to any conscript force.

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COMMERCE MUSEUM PLAN FOR CALCUTTA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The announcement has recently been made that the government of India has decided to establish a permanent commercial museum in Calcutta as part of the department of commercial intelligence. The museum will contain samples of manufactured and other goods exported from and imported into India. This proposal has been brought forward as a result of the success which attended the sample exhibition of goods imported from Germany and Austria and of competing Indian manufactures recently held in Calcutta and subsequently at other commercial centers. It is to be hoped that the department of commercial intelligence will conduct this permanent exhibition on businesslike and satisfactory lines.

The Hon. N. D. Beaton-Bell, a member of the government of Bengal, speaking at the recent Dacca meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, related an incident which is eloquent of the suppleness of the Indian authorities in helping, encouraging, or even studying local native manufacturers. The hon. member showed the council a very handsome silk handkerchief, which was, he assured it, the property of Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal. With his excellency's permission Mr. Beaton-Bell proceeded to describe Lord Carmichael's experiences in the attempt to discover where such handkerchiefs were made. Before he came to the east, he and his father and grandfather had always got them at a certain shop in Edinburgh; but when he was appointed Governor of Madras Sir Gibson Carmichael, as he then was, told his friend, the Edinburgh haberdasher, that he would get no more of them from him, as he was going out to the country which produced them, and would be able to procure them direct from the makers.

Arriving in Madras the new Governor at once made inquiries about the handkerchiefs, and was informed by the local dealers that they were "probably" made in Bengal. "When his excellency came to Bengal," said Mr. Beaton-Bell, "he made similar inquiries of the dealers in and round Calcutta, including silk manufacturers. They all examined the specimen, and said they did not know where it came from, but thought it was probably from Bombay. His excellency then inquired in Bombay, but the people there said the handkerchiefs were probably made in Burma. He then made inquiries in Burma, and was told that they were probably made in Japan. His excellency then applied to the department of commerce and industry, and sent them a specimen and desired to know where it was made. After several months the reply came that the handkerchief was probably not a real Indian handkerchief, but was made in the south of France. Some people would have given up the quest in despair, but that, he said, is not the habit of Lord Carmichael. Having failed in his inquiries in India, he wrote back to the firm in Edinburgh, ordered half a dozen of the handkerchiefs, and asked them as a favor to tell him where they were actually made. The handkerchiefs came in due course, and along with them a letter saying that they were made in a 'place called Moorsheadabad in the presidency of Bengal!'"

SCOTTISH FOOD SUPPLIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The report of the Scottish departmental committee on food supplies was recently issued. The committee recommended that, where practicable, there should be an extension of land under wheat and oats, a greater number of calves should be reared if possible, that the keeping of pigs and poultry, and the increase of the egg production should be encouraged, and that the prohibition of export of all feeding stuffs should be continued. The board of agriculture for Scotland should state in their monthly report the prices of feeding stuffs and moss litter at all the principal ports of supply to Scotland. The board should promote and assist demonstrations for the use of motor-power in plowing and other agricultural operations. Any attempt to increase or maintain the food production would be made impossible by the further withdrawal from agricultural labor of experienced workers. All owners of deer forests and grouse moors should allow them to be used for grazing cattle or sheep. The artificial rearing of game should be discouraged.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

HOW SCUTARI WAS OCCUPIED BY ARMY OF MONTENEGRINS

In Face of Appeals From People in Albania Montenegrins Could Not Remain Impassive

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In an article from Scutari, a special correspondent of the Morning Post states that in consequence of the occupation of the vilayet of Scutari by the Montenegrin troops he thought it advisable to pay a visit to that place in order to find out the real state of affairs in Albania. He interviewed Gen. Radomir Vechovitch, a popular, energetic, and intelligent officer of the Montenegrin army, who, during the Turco-Montenegrin war distinguished himself by his courage and enterprise. Asked about the occupation of Scutari, General Vechovitch said: You are aware that, in accordance with the decision of the conference of ambassadors in London, the frontier between Montenegro and Albania was traced in such a way that places comprising strategic points of first importance along the line remained in the hands of the Albanians. Consequently a large part of the territory newly conquered, beginning with the environs of Giakova, and passing through Plava and Gousigne as far as Touzi, were exposed to continual and threatening attacks by hands of Albanians.

The raids by Albanians into our territory continued without interruption from the day of the occupation of the new territories conquered during the Turco-Montenegrin war up to a few weeks ago, thus causing great losses to the peaceful population, endangering our citizens and their property, and forcing us to submit to heavy losses of men in useless encounters. And the provocations of the Albanians increased notably after the outbreak of war with Austria-Hungary, as a consequence of an agitation directed against us by agents of the Austrians and the Young Turks. Latterly the Albanians so seriously menaced our territory, especially in the neighborhood of Ipek, Giakovitch, Gousigne, Plava, and Touzi, that it was absolutely essential to take the necessary measures to put an end to it. That is why I received orders to march with my troops into Albanian territory, and occupy certain important strategic points. As a result of encounters which my troops had with Albanian bands, I was compelled to march forward, and passing through Mallesia, following the right bank of the River Drina, I arrived with my army on the banks of the Kiri, at a distance of three kilometers from Scutari, where I halted. Meanwhile, however, confusion and anarchy reigned at Scutari.

The dissensions among the Muhammadans and the Catholics became so acute that they threatened to produce sanguinary conflicts. There was no security. Having regard to this insupportable state of affairs, the Albanian notables decided to invite me to occupy Scutari with my troops. As a matter of fact, the first to come and greet me in the village of Messin-Kiri and to invite me in the name of the population of Scutari to enter the town was the mayor of Scutari, Mourahbey Bey. Then came Prenk Bib Doda, in the name of the Catholics. On the same day Aliouche-Loya, a friend of Essad Pasha, at the head of the Mussulman notables, sent to tell me that he wished to see me and to make a similar proposal to me.

In face of these appeals and of the desire of the population of Scutari, we could not remain impassive, and we decided to occupy the town. Directly my troops occupied the town order was re-established and the people were able to go about their work unmolested. At the present moment Scutari offers a spectacle of peace and concord among the different classes of the population and of public security which cannot possibly be disturbed. At the same time I sent a circular to the consuls of friendly powers residing at Scutari informing them of the occupation of the town by our troops, and they replied that they had duly taken note of the fact. The Greek consul paid me an official visit of congratulation, and he has already placed himself in communication with the Montenegrin civil authorities.

The only trouble during the succeeding days, General Vechovitch explained, occurred in the district of Chlaka, between the river Drina and Kiri, about 20 kilometers from Scutari, and was caused by some Austrian agents, who organized bands and incited the population against the Montenegrins. The insurgents quickly, however, laid down their arms.

In answer to a question as to the Albanian territory occupied by the Montenegrin troops the General said: "Our troops have occupied from the Caipha-Pronchita mountain range near our frontier, in the direction of Giakovitch, the territory which, traversing Mallesia, and following the Knauma, continues along the right bank of the Drina, and extends up to the mouth of the latter river on the Adriatic, close to Alessio."

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In an address before the South African Association for the Advancement of Science in Pretoria recently, Mr. du Toit, the under secretary for agriculture, gave some interesting facts regarding the progress of the wool industry in South Africa. In 1714 there were 650 pounds of wool exported from the Cape; in 1909 (the last year before Union), 101,067,893 pounds, and from the Union in 1913, 176,971,865 pounds.

COAL PRODUCTION IN SCOTLAND DECREASES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The report of H. Walker, H. M. inspector of mines for the Scottish division, for the year 1914, was recently issued by the home office. The Scottish division comprises the whole of Scotland, and includes 547 coal mines, 23 metalliferous mines, and 1143 quarries. The value of the minerals produced during the year was £19,369,882. Wages at the coal mines as a whole were reduced on two occasions by equal amounts of 6 1/4 per cent, thus leaving the rates 73 per cent above the standard rates of 1888. The total number of persons employed in and about the mines under the coal mines act was 146,168, being a decrease of 1381 compared with the year 1913. This decrease was made up of 908 persons working underground and 473 surface workers.

The total output for the year was 43,886,414 tons, as compared with 47,434,287 tons in 1913, or a decrease of 3,547,873 tons. The output of coal was 38,847,362 tons, or a decrease of 3,609,134 tons. There is an increase of 37 in the number of coal cutting machines at work, and a decrease of 139,807 tons in the quantity of mineral obtained by them to record compared with the previous year. The total quantity of mineral cut by coal cutters was 9,195,645 tons, and of this 7,865,480 tons was obtained by 747 machines driven by electricity, and 1,330,165 tons by 166, the motive power of which was compressed air. Compared with 1913, there is an increase in the number of machines driven by electricity of 47, and in the quantity of mineral cut by them of 138,189 tons.

The war has resulted in a large number of workers employed at mines joining His Majesty's forces. Of the total number over 16 years of age employed, about 18 per cent have joined. At first, owing to the general dislocation of trade, their absence was not noticed, but towards the end of the year the scarcity of men was beginning to be felt. Employment has been very much better than could have been anticipated, the majority of the mines having worked practically full time. The output has declined to the extent of 3,547,873 tons, and this decline must be attributed to the occurrence of the war. The question of timber supplies has had the attention of the board of agriculture for Scotland with a view to the use of the home-grown article. While this is a most desirable object, and one which should be furthered, apart altogether from the war, the initial difficulty of cost and price at once arose. This was adjusted in great measure by the railway companies granting special rates of carriage from the saw mills to the mines. The difficulty, however, had not been entirely overcome at the end of the year.

The analyses of 780 samples of mine air taken by the inspectors during the year show that the requirements of the coal mines act in regard to ventilation had received, except in a few cases, proper attention. Judging by the number of instances where a single current of air is made to course over a very long distance, the benefit to be gained by splitting the main ventilating current does not appear to be fully appreciated, or, if appreciated, certainly does not receive the attention it deserves. Coal dust is less prevalent in the mines of Scotland generally than elsewhere. In those mines where it is likely to accumulate, steps are taken, either by cleaning up the roads, watering, or the use of stone or flue dust, to render it harmless. The horses and ponies underground, generally speaking, are well treated, kept in good condition, and housed in comfortable stables.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRISBANE, Queensland—In a recent statement the prime minister of Queensland said that an agreement had been arrived at for common action in regard to the year's Queensland sugar crop. The agreement states that owing to the war and other causes, and the operations of the food prices boards in the various states, a most serious position has arisen with regard both to the sugar industry in Queensland and to the sugar supplies for the whole of the Commonwealth. The federal government and the Queensland government have decided to cooperate for the benefit of the consumers of the Commonwealth and for the protection of those engaged in the sugar industry. The agreement provides that the Queensland government is to acquire the entire sugar production of Queensland for 1915, at somewhere in the vicinity of £18 per ton for raw sugar, and the Commonwealth government is to sell it for the citizens of the Commonwealth, and to use its powers to do all things necessary to place the sugar on the market at the commonwealth expense and at the lowest possible price. The total sum involved will be between £2,250,000 and £2,500,000.

THE BOOK "J'ACCUSE"

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Journal des Débats learns that the book "J'Accuse," which, in the original German and in its French and English translations, has been read in every part of the world, is almost unheard of in Germany itself. Although no official order has been issued prohibiting the book from being brought into the country, any person who tries to take it across the frontier is liable to be severely dealt with; it is, in fact, practically impossible to get it into Germany. What is more, the publisher of the book is being boycotted, and no works from his press are allowed to cross the German frontier. It will be a very long time, declares the correspondent of the Journal des Débats, before "J'Accuse," which was written for the German people, will reach them.



(Copyright by Record Press)
General Yanushkevitch, assistant viceroy of the Caucasus

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—As mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor's cable dispatches, the chief of staff to the Grand Duke Nicholas, General Yanushkevitch, was recently appointed military assistant to the viceroy of the Caucasus. His place as chief of staff has been filled by the appointment of General Alekseeff, who with General Ruzsky and General Ivanoff have been among the most successful of the Grand Duke's generals.

USE OF GOLD IN ARMY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Scottish command orders state that the army council bring to notice the extreme desirability of reducing the circulation of gold coins in the United Kingdom to its utmost limit. The following rules have been laid down on this subject, and should be carried into effect by all paying officers in the command: Currency notes are to be issued instead of gold for payment of wages and petty cash disbursements generally, wherever such notes are available. When any check or payable order is presented at a bank to be cashed, the bank is to be asked, apart from sums which it may be necessary to draw in silver coin, to pay in currency notes. Should the bank be unable or unwilling to supply currency notes, gold may be accepted on that occasion, but the facts should be reported to this office. All gold coins received from the public are to be exchanged at a postoffice for currency notes. With a view to reducing the risk of errors in payment, accounting officers who are required to make large payments of salaries or wages in cash should consider the desirability of using the envelope system of paying, rather than payment out of bulk.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Clemenceau, in a leading article on the present situation in the Balkans says: The heroic sacrifice made by Serbia has made it possible for diplomacy to come to some agreement. The Serbs, he continues, this people as great in the council chamber as on the battlefield who, when Austria attempted to crush them, sacrificed themselves, and then by a prodigious effort vanquished the enemy, have now completed the cycle of their great epic by consenting to abandon territories for which they bore the brunt of three successive wars. By so doing the fulfillment of Rumanian demands is facilitated, Rumania which, in the Balkan war, conquered without fighting. Also those of Bulgaria, which country undertook to wrench from Serbia its just conquests. . . . Everything seems to point to the fact that the hour has now arrived for energetic action with regard to the reconstitution of a Balkan union, this time of a permanent nature; a union which will bring a new element of equilibrium into a pacified Europe, after it has won in the battle against Germany and Turkey, the two last medieval powers on our continent, its right to independence.

NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The prospectus of the new German war loan which has now been published states that the new loan will not be redeemable until Oct. 1, 1924. Subscriptions are payable in four instalments distributed over a period of four months, the first instalment on Oct. 18 next to Jan. 22, 1916. As previously cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the loan is for an unlimited amount at the price of 90, with interest at 5 per cent.

SPAIN TO ENCOURAGE OPERATIC PRODUCTION

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—A notable movement has been made by the government in accordance with the general tendency towards cultural advance. For some time past rumors have been afloat that an important development in connection with the Theater Royal was about to be made upon the initiative of the King. Senor Dato, the prime minister, has now made a statement upon the subject, and while he denies that His Majesty, beyond being naturally interested in such matters, has concerned himself specially with this one, he outlines an important development and encouragement of Spanish operatic music, and the education of the Madrid public in regard to it. It has been the bitter complaint of Spanish composers for ages past that they can obtain no recognition in their own country, and that Spanish music has even a better chance in Paris than it has in Madrid, while in the Theater Royal in Madrid, the natural headquarters of Spanish musical and dramatic art, there are continually given the works of French, Italian and German composers and even—adding insult to injury as they would say—"Carmen" the work of a foreign composer is produced in Madrid, and is utterly untrue to the Spanish subject with which it deals. The government scheme is now to convert this theater, in the words of Senor Dato, into a "true center of culture" where Spanish opera will be sung and where popular representations will be given for the benefit of those who are not able to pay the high prices for seats that are charged in the leading theater. The government hopes in this way that the Theater Royal will attain its true object in the same way that similar institutions have done in other capitals. The theater will be conducted on the same lines as the national opera houses abroad, and the works of Spanish authors and composers will be produced without any special regard to profit making.

There is no more urgent work than that of bringing home to the people of this country the overwhelming need for a far greater output of munitions than we have yet achieved. Every report from the front tends to emphasize the fact that if we are to achieve an early success in this war we must make greater efforts than we have yet made. We can only equal the munitions output of Germany by working our existing machinery night and day and by economizing our skilled labor. Skilled men should be used for skilled processes only, and for purposes of supervision and instruction of less highly skilled workers. At present there is a large amount of skilled labor employed on work which cannot be said to be absolutely essential to the existence of the country. It is vital that our skilled men should be reserved for munitions work, work for purposes of export, and for such things as are vital to the nation. To employ skilled men on what may be described as luxury trades is a wanton waste of one of our most essential assets. No skilled man who can help in the production of munitions should enlist—his lathe is his trench.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MOTHERWELL, Scotland—Speaking recently at a meeting of the workmen in the Etna Steel Works in Motherwell district, Duncan Millar, M. P., read a letter from Dr. Addison, under-secretary to the minister of munitions, which said:

There is no more urgent work than that of bringing home to the people of this country the overwhelming need for a far greater output of munitions than we have yet achieved. Every report from the front tends to emphasize the fact that if we are to achieve an early success in this war we must make greater efforts than we have yet made. We can only equal the munitions output of Germany by working our existing machinery night and day and by economizing our skilled labor. Skilled men should be used for skilled processes only, and for purposes of supervision and instruction of less highly skilled workers. At present there is a large amount of skilled labor employed on work which cannot be said to be absolutely essential to the existence of the country. It is vital that our skilled men should be reserved for munitions work, work for purposes of export, and for such things as are vital to the nation. To employ skilled men on what may be described as luxury trades is a wanton waste of one of our most essential assets. No skilled man who can help in the production of munitions should enlist—his lathe is his trench.

WILD WHITE CLOVER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Douglas Gilchrist, professor of agriculture at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, states that it has been proved in the North of England and in Scotland that wild white clover is a valuable plant and a boon to north country farmers. He says that temporary leys in which wild white clover seed has been sown have produced largely increased crops of hay in the second and third year's ley, and have carried 50 per cent more grazing stock. These leys, when plowed out, also produce much heavier corn crops. Professor Gilchrist urges the farmers of the south of England who can save the seed of the clover to do so, since an increased amount of this seed would greatly further the development of agriculture in the North of England.

BRITISH WORKERS AND PEACE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Robert Williams, general secretary of the Transport Workers Federation, has framed a reply, which has been issued, to the recent manifesto from 700 German Labor and Socialist leaders. The reply is signed by prominent British Labor leaders and states, among other things: The people of Britain are convinced that they are waging a war of defense. They have shown by the millions who have taken up arms, as well as by the self-sacrifice of the civil population, that suffering is preferable to national dishonor. No sacrifices will be considered too great by the people to prevent domination by hostile and aggressive governments.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND FUEL IN EDINBURGH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Owing to the restrictions and handicaps imposed during the last year on labor and transit the prices of food, fuel and clothing in Edinburgh show in most cases an increase of approximately 25 per cent. But the markets of the United Kingdom with the exception of the first few days after war was declared, have shown an economic stability and people are adapting themselves to the changing conditions.

Sugar stands at almost exactly the same figure as that fixed by the government in the early days of the war, 2 1/4 d. per pound, while in many cases it is selling for 2 1/4 d. The imports of American sugar have eased the market to some extent. The rise in price of jam is due partly to the higher price of preserving sugar and partly to the abnormal demands, particularly by the army. There is a decline in the price of flour, from the maximum figure attained during the past 12 months it has already fallen to the extent of 7s. per sack and by reason of a fine harvest a further reduction is expected and bread may, consequently, be a little cheaper.

Before the war most of the country's eggs were imported from Russia, but a considerable quantity came from Austria, and as neither of these sources is any longer available the country is at the present moment entirely dependent on its home supply. With regard to butter, the price of 1s. 9d. per pound is exceptionally high owing to restricted supplies. There are indications that Germany is buying largely on the continental market and is willing to pay good prices, and the wholesale men in neutral countries naturally sell their goods in the best market, but there is no scarcity in Scotland.

Bacon came almost entirely from Denmark, and as the British government prohibited the export of feeding stuffs the price of feeding stuffs on the continent rose accordingly and the number of pigs kept declined. All classes are undoubtedly eating less meat. Two factors are responsible for the scarcity and high price of fish, namely, the restrictions imposed by the admiralty on the fishing areas and the fact that large numbers of trawlers are engaged on government service.

The shortage of labor and industrial unrest in the coalfields has had an effect on supplies. It is calculated that the ruling price of coal as compared with 12 months ago is an average increase of 4s. per ton on the best qualities and about 6s. per ton on the cheaper qualities, the demand for the cheaper qualities being greater. The present prices, however, are below those of last winter.

The rise of at least 10 per cent in wool and cotton has greatly added to the price of all articles of clothing. Some lines of wool have risen 33 per cent. Military work is employing most of the tailoring firms and trade is slack in other directions. The general tendency of women is to buy simpler and less expensive articles of dress. Boots and shoes show a great advance, particularly in the heavier makes, as so much of the heavier leather has been used for army purposes.

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PACIFIC LINERS FOR ATLANTIC

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that marine insurance has been completed on the five passenger liners recently purchased by the International Mercantile Marine Company from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Manchuria and Mongolia, each of which is nearly 13,700 tons, are believed to be for the North Atlantic passenger trade, and the two smaller vessels the Korea and Siberia will be used for the service between New York and San Francisco, through the Panama canal. The fifth vessel, the China, is of only 5000 tons, and it is not known for what purpose she will be used. The total value of the five liners is put at well over £1,000,000 sterling. It is understood that these boats will continue to fly the United States flag and are being insured against war risks with the United States government.

JAPANESE VIEWS ON WAR AND ON CHINA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A Japanese of good standing, passing through Salonika recently, was interviewed by a representative of the Havas agency to whom he made the following pronouncement on the present attitude of Japan towards the war. After the fall of Kiao-chau, he said, Japan resumed her calm, but she continues to follow with the greatest interest the operations on both fronts, for Japan has thrown in her lot with that of the quadruple entente. The consequences of defeat would be as grave for Japan as for France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia. All antagonism towards Russia seems to have completely disappeared. . . . My position, he continued, forbids me from saying how much truth there is in the rumor of Japanese intervention in Europe. All I can say is that a vast amount of work is going on, and that a diplomatic movement has been noted recently in the foreign affairs circle at Tokio. Grave questions are being discussed there. A few days before my departure the English, French, and Russian ambassadors conferred for a whole morning with the premier. A number of new munitions factories have been established in Japan and large staffs of workmen have been enrolled. Work is proceeding at high pressure, and all the products are not sent to the Japanese army. They are dispatched to an unknown destination. We also know that staff officers have recently left the country and their future movements are likewise obscure. I myself witnessed the embarkation of 30 aeroplanes.

On the subject of China, the Japanese informant said that in accordance with her custom Germany had filled the country with an army of spies. The authorities not being alert, good opportunities were found for German propaganda. There are, he stated, German agencies in all the great centers and as they are liberal with their money, they have been enabled to spread their nets fairly efficiently. The idea is to induce the Chinese government to throw the Chinese hordes onto the Siberian steppes, to invade the colony of Kiao-Chau and to march against Afghanistan. I know that the Germans possess two powerful radio-telegraphic stations at Pekin. They have erected two at Tient-sin, one at Shanghai, and another at Ning-Po. They also have a war munitions factory at Pekin, where, in underground premises, they manufacture guns and cartridges. We are also fully aware that there are a number of German spies still in Kiao-Chau, where they are trying to prepare for the day when the German fleet will come to their aid.

SOUTH AFRICAN MOHAIR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The first attempt to introduce Angora goats into South Africa is said to have been made in 1825. So much intelligent care and industry was applied to the rearing of these animals that in 1891 there were 3,184,018 goats in the country, and some of them were superior to any that Turkey had produced. In 1865 South Africa exported to the United Kingdom 9609 pounds mohair, as against 2,421,188 pounds from Turkey. In 1887 the figures were: South Africa 8,756,116 pounds; Turkey, 6,714,816 pounds. Since that time the exports from Turkey have only twice exceeded those from South Africa, which now produces more than half the world's consumption of mohair.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS MAKE APPEAL TO U. S.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The committee constituted by the Protestants of France for the purpose of bringing the cause of their country and that of the allied nations to the consideration of neutrals, has recently issued a manifesto to the Protestants of the United States. In it it is stated that the descendants of the Reformation who have been called upon to stand for freedom of conscience and for the rights of free investigation, cannot remain neutral in the drama witnessed at the present time. As followers of the Reformation, the manifesto continues, we are obliged in everything to look for truth. "She is great and will prevail." It then asks whether it is not the most sacred of duties to search earnestly for the truth as to where rests the responsibility for the most terrible of wars ever experienced, and whether as free citizens of a free state, the results which would follow if Germany were victorious, should not be considered. Would you, then, it asks, be able to ignore her ambition to extend her empire in Europe and to submit the whole world to her political and economic domination? Is there a single nation which can afford to ignore the fact that on the issue of this war depends its destiny? If Germany and her allies were victorious in vain would you call upon your neutrality and upon the respect due to treaties to protect you. Who would rise in your defense? Remember Belgium and the words of the imperial chancellor, that "necessity has no law."

France, the manifesto concludes, is fighting in the cause of justice, which, the Bible states, alone "uplifts nations." Will you not be on our side, defending the most sacred of causes?

Among the signatories to the manifesto are M. André Weiss, member of the Institut de France; M. Ernest Denis, professor at the Sorbonne, and M. Jacques Flach, professor at the Collège de France.



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PROHIBITION PLANK IS URGED ON REPUBLICANS

William Shaw Is to Make Final Effort to Get Leaders of Old Party to Introduce the Issue in Their State Platform

William Shaw, prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is to make a final effort to get the Republican leaders to adopt a plank for state and national prohibition in their state platform. If this is done, Mr. Shaw will withdraw from the gubernatorial contest, according to an earlier agreement with the public.

Failing to get a Republican endorsement of prohibition, Mr. Shaw proposes to meet with his campaign managers in Boston Thursday night to plan for a vigorous campaign until Nov. 2, the day of the state election.

At his rally on Boston Common Sunday afternoon, Mr. Shaw stated that in the previous 18 days he had visited 250 cities and towns, distributing campaign literature, and had spoken on an average of eight times daily.

Dr. Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., told how the South had awakened to the evil of the saloon and had turned to prohibition.

Nineteen of the members of the Progressive state committee gathered at the state committee meeting late Saturday in the Tremont building. Several resignations from officials of the party were accepted and a vote was taken ousting Stephen E. French of Athol as secretary of the committee. Joseph Larson of Everett was chosen as his successor.

This action regarding Mr. French was taken because he had returned to the Republican party and had assisted a Republican in the nomination of Samuel W. McCall, the Republican gubernatorial candidate.

Resignations from membership on the committee were received from Lauriston Ward of ward 10, Boston, who has been acting chairman; former Senator Charles E. Burbank of East Bridgewater, and Philip W. Carter of Newton. Leon E. Baldwin of ward 19, Boston, was elected to succeed Mr. Ward. Charles W. Berry of Somerville takes the place of former Senator Burbank, and Raymond H. Robbins succeeds Mr. Carter.

Announcement was made that the state convention will be held in Faneuil hall on Oct. 5.

A meeting of the Democratic ward committees of Boston is to be held at the Boston City Club tonight to ratify the selections made at the recent primaries of candidates for state offices.

Gov. David I. Walsh, former Lieutenant Governor, Edward P. Barry, Michael A. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic state committee; James P. Timilty, chairman of the Democratic city committee, and Mayor James M. Curley are among the scheduled speakers.

The candidates for the various state offices and the ward committees from all the wards throughout the city will be the guests of Mayor Curley at dinner to be served at 6:30, at the conclusion of which the ratification meeting will be held.

Socialists Nominate

Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield has been nominated as the Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Other candidates of the party are Samuel P. Levenberg of Boston, Lieutenant Governor; Marion E. Stroule of Lowell, secretary of state; Henry P. Iran of Orange, auditor; Charles E. Sener of Worcester, treasurer, and John McCarthy of Abington, attorney-general.

Mr. Hutchins was the Socialist party candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1911, and has been a member of the party organization since 1906. He is a locomotive engineer, having worked at that calling for the past 28 years, and is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a member of the general committee of adjustment and of the legislative board of this organization, and was secretary of the former committee from 1892 until 1898.

TO DISCUSS SITE OF ARGENTINE STATUE

Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine ambassador at Washington, is expected to come to Boston this week to confer with Mayor Curley and members of the municipal art commission relative to the proposed site for the monument of former President Sarmiento of Argentine Republic, to be presented to the city of Boston.

The ambassador had proposed a site in Copley square, in front of the Boston public library. The art commission, however, recommends a site in the Back Bay fens. Dr. Naon advises Mayor Curley that he will be unable to accept an invitation to give the principal address in Boston on Columbus day, Oct. 12. He says he is obliged to make a trip south, which would interfere with the Boston engagement.

BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED

Bronze medals have been awarded by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Association to John F. Collins, 244 Bremen street, East Boston, and John A. McGinnis, 12 Creighton street, Jamaica Plain, for the rescue of 10 horses from the stable of Solomon Wine, 256 Bremen street, East Boston, on the night of Aug. 2.

MAYOR CURLEY INVITED
Mayor Curley has been invited to attend the unveiling of a statue to President John Tyler in Richmond, Va., Oct. 12.

WEST INTERESTED IN FINANCIERS' VISIT TO CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The visit of the Anglo-French loan commission to Chicago will have a marked effect in stimulating interest in the middle West in the big loan.

An indication of this was given a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor this morning by John J. Arnold, vice-president of the First National Bank, while President John B. Forgan, was heading a conference with John A. Spoor, head of the Union stock yards, and other bankers, preparing for the reception of the commissioners.

"There is no question that Chicago will look more favorably on the loan if its bankers have a chance to meet and talk it over with the commissioners than if they settled all the details in New York and did not come West," he said. "There is no doubt of this at all."

"Will the confiscating of the packers' cargoes be liable to have any influence on the attitude of the Chicago bankers?" Mr. Arnold was asked.

"The packers are heavy stockholders in a number of Chicago's largest banks. J. Ogden Armour is the largest individual stockholder in the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the city's biggest, while the Morris interests are heavy holders in the First National. The bankers will look at this solely as a business proposition, in the same way they take up any proposition."

"Well, will the packers raise any obstacle?" "You could hardly blame the packers for using every lever they possess to get redress on the holding up, and the confiscating of their meats," replied Mr. Arnold. "I have not discussed it and all I know is what I see in the papers, but I should think the packers will bring all their influence they can to bear on the release of their goods from the unjust British decisions."

Regarding Chicago and the central West as a market for the loan, Mr. Arnold said there was no reason it should not go well. This territory in the past has not liked foreign loans because they came from South America and the Orient. First because the people here had no definite information about the stability of the governments, though this was a condition rapidly being remedied now. But more especially the West had not taken to loans in these parts of the globe before because the United States had no fixed policy of protecting its investment holders in foreign lands.

There being no question about the stability of the British and French governments and no need for protection from our government, Mr. Arnold considered the great obstacles besetting other foreign loans in this territory removed and felt this loan would be well received.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Capt. James J. Lovings, corps of engineers, from Ravenswood, W. Va., to this city and report to engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia as an assistant.

Maj. Raymond F. Metcalf, M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Orders to Officers
Lieut. Commander C. H. Fischer, detached navy recruiting station New York, to three months' leave.

Lieut. W. L. Cahoun, detached Tonnage, to Cheyenne.

Lieut. J. G. Samanan, to naval radio station, Radio, Va.

Surg. W. D. Owens, detached Utah; to naval training station, Newport.

Movements of Vessels

Cassin and McDougal at Newport.

Vestal at Norfolk yard.

New York, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Texas, Arkansas, Michigan, South Carolina, and Jason at Hampton Roads.

Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Dubuque and Mohawk at Washington.

McCall at Smithtown bay.

Colorado, Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and Maryland at San Francisco.

Celtic, and Benham at New York yard.

Ammen, at Boston.

Denver, at La Paz.

Nashville, at Cape Haitien.

Solace, Port au Prince for New York yard.

Minnesota, Philadelphia for Provincetown.

Gloucester, from Brooklyn for cruise.

Stewart, Bremerton for San Francisco.

Osceola, Guanantamo for Port au Prince.

Raleigh, Apulco for Manzanillo.

Ajax, Oleogapo for Shanghai.

Louisiana and New Hampshire, Veracruz for Hampton Roads.

Colorado, assigned to duty with Pacific reserve fleet.

Kearsarge and Kentucky, temporarily assigned to duty with cruiser squadron Atlantic fleet.

MR. LANSING READY TO SEE AMBASSADOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has been advised by the state department that resumption of the submarine controversy discussion need not be delayed by the absence of Secretary of State Lansing on his vacation. As soon as the ambassador has anything to say, he was told, Mr. Lansing will be very glad to see him at Henderson Harbor, New York, or will return to Washington to meet him.

The purpose of this is to dispose of the report that the ambassador has received instructions from his government and is awaiting the return of the secretary of state in order to present them.

BOSTON PARKS PLEASE VISITORS FROM BROOKLYN

Members of Civic Club Entertained by Mayor Curley and Officials and Boston City Club—Make Tour of the Harbor

Possibilities for development of Boston's parks, the practical advantages of the long bathing beach skirting the Strandway in South Boston, the extent of the city's boulevard system and the completeness of the pumping plant on Moon island were subjects of flattering comment on the part of the various members of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Civic Club who were the guests of the mayor and officials of Boston and of the Boston City Club.

The work of the Boston budget commission proved quite interesting to many members of the party of visitors including Lewis H. Pounds, president of the borough of Brooklyn; Jacob C. Klinck, president of the Civic Club and head of the Williamsburg Trust Company; Raymond V. Ingersoll, commissioner of parks for the borough of Brooklyn; George Dressler, Max Herzfeld and others.

President Pounds, while he listened attentively to a description of Boston's work for a new budget system, refrained from explicit comment on the subject. Commissioner Ingersoll of the Brooklyn park system, said that the itemized budget used in the city of New York was proving quite successful in many respects. He said experience was showing just what features of the budget needed revision.

Commissioner Ingersoll said the Boston park and boulevard system had been a revelation to him. He had been broadly familiar with the general system, but Saturday's inspection had shown him how great were the possibilities for development in Franklin park. He declared that the Fenway, along its entire extent to Jamaica pond, of all things he had seen here, had delighted him the most.

Mr. Ingersoll complimented Commissioner Dillon on the upkeep of the parks and boulevards. He said the whole scheme of parks, beaches and boulevards impressed him the more because of their being so practical, so advantageously situated within easy access of hundreds of thousands of Boston's citizens. For the bathing beaches along the South Boston shore he saw an invaluable asset to the city, and knew of no other large city in this country which "had the ocean at its back door."

William K. Swartz, manager of the Brooklyn banking department of the Lawyers Title & Trust Company, said Boston would find the itemized city budget an advantage because the work of departments could be looked after more closely and satisfactorily than by the old lump-sum method which most of the larger cities had discarded.

President Pounds declared that he was delighted with everything he had seen. He did not discuss the financial problems of either city, but was emphatic when he declared the display by the fire department at Fort Hill square the best he had ever seen so far as motorized apparatus is concerned. He said the pumping station and sewage disposal plant on Moon island gave every Brooklyn man much to think about.

The Brooklyn men generally would not admit for a moment that their own city's experiment with a budget providing more complete itemization of expenditures had been unsatisfactory. They said there were changes to be made in the budget plan of New York, but that itemization would stay and the tendency was toward more differentiated itemization in the public works department.

The trip down the harbor proved most interesting to the visitors and when the fireboats in the harbor gave their play-out as the city steamer Monitor returned to Boston the guests were emphatic in their expressions of pleasure.

PANAMA TREATY REPORT CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—It was confirmed in official quarters here that Panama was expecting shortly to propose a new treaty with the United States.

A draft of the treaty, it is understood has been approved by the Panama government and is now on the way to the United States. The state department has not been officially informed as to the terms of this draft.

The present treaty between the two countries was negotiated in 1910. It left a number of "loose ends" which were covered by the so-called Taft agreement. New conditions have arisen and the need of a new convention has been recognized on both sides for some time.

JEWISH RELIEF FUNDS RAISED

Several thousand dollars were raised for the Jewish relief fund at mass meetings held in various parts of Greater Boston yesterday. At the Ohel Jacob Synagogue in East Boston a committee was appointed to make a house to house canvass. At the meeting in the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on Blue Hill avenue, the heads of all the Greater Boston synagogues met and organized a congregational relief committee to work in connection with the New England Jewish war relief committee.

Y. M. C. A. AUXILIARY TO MEET
The women's auxiliary of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in the association building Friday at 3 p. m.

INFORMATION ON DUMBA CASE IS WITHHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The state department is maintaining strict silence regarding the Dumba case.

Heretofore department officials have been willing to give what information they had but this morning for some reason they will not discuss any phase of it, even to saying whether safe conduct has been arranged for Dr. Dumba to sail on the Rotterdam Wednesday. The first mail pouch from the Cymric which was expected to contain more of the Archibald letters has arrived but they were not in it. They are expected in a registered mail pouch which arrived on the same ship.

The department has had no intimation that the Austro-Hungarian government is replying to the recent declaration of this government regarding export of war munitions to the Allies.

Press reports from Vienna say that a reply is coming.

REDRAFTING OF CONTRACT FOR DRYDOCK URGED

(Continued from page one)

"lump sum bid in the proposal and contract for the construction of drydocks." The commander declares that this lump sum always has included the necessary excavation. He says further: "... it would appear that the commonwealth ought to have some grave reason before departing from a settled practice of the national government."

"The proposed contract for the South Boston dry dock is what is termed a 'lump sum' or 'unit price' contract. This furnishes numerous opportunities for controversy and suit which are liable on a public contract to be decided in favor of the contractor."

"Particular attention is invited to article 24 and article 25 of the contract and item 46 of the proposal and contract." Commander DeLany states that he has carefully examined standard forms of contract for construction work issued by the war department and the metropolitan water and sewer commission, and says: "In none of these is the engineer given the power to alter the specifications or the contract. In the army and navy contracts there are special provisions against the same." Article 24 of the South Boston dry dock contract, he points out, permits such changes or modifications.

Placing of such broad power in the hands of a subordinate official, declared Commander DeLany, "endangers the interests of the commonwealth."

He recommends that the port directors be directed to secure the services of one of the several officers holding commissions in the engineer corps of the United States army who served under General Goethals in the construction of the Panama canal and "who are now permitted by special act of Congress to retire on their own application." He also would have the port board directed to proceed with the construction of the new state dry dock by day labor.

"It is well known," says he, "that work performed by day labor under the proper supervision is, as a rule, less costly and better done than can be secured by contract."

After an examination of the plans and survey of the present proposed site for the drydock, Commander DeLany says: "There is every reason to believe that this site is perfectly safe. However, no more certainty can be entertained in this respect than was the case at one time concerning the site and foundations of the government drydock at Pearl harbor."

"It is recommended that the commonwealth should not commit itself to the construction of a dock on the proposed site at South Boston either by contract or by day labor until the excavation has been completed and the site has been examined and tested in the approved manner to make sure that the rock remaining after the excavation will support the weight which it is intended to place on it."

"Should it be decided to build a drydock by day labor there is no doubt that the necessary equipment could be borrowed from the war department and the navy department by the commonwealth and that the services of the navy purchasing pay office and the office of the inspector of engineering material of the navy department, both located in Boston, could be secured by application to the secretary of the navy."

Commander DeLany recommends that Governor Walsh secure an opinion as to the advisability of signing the contract from Col. William E. Craighill, corps of engineers, United States army, now in charge of rivers, harbors and fortifications in this district, and with Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of the civil engineering department of Harvard University, with whom Commander DeLany states he has discussed the terms of the proposed dry dock contract.

PILGRIMS TO HAVE FORUM

Pilgrim Publicity Association's Tuesday evening retail forum this week at the association's rooms, Publicity building, beginning at 7:15 o'clock, is to be addressed by Robert B. Updegraff, on the topic of "The Foot Rule of Advertising and What Lies Behind It." Topics of interest to many departments of retail advertising and merchandising are to be covered in the Tuesday evening forums this year, and retail merchants, advertising men and students of advertising are invited to attend free.

CHICAGO WOMAN THE GUEST

Mrs. George Bass of Chicago was the guest of honor at the first luncheon of the season at the Women's City Club of Boston today. Mrs. Bass spoke informally after the luncheon on the work of the Chicago Women's Club, a similar organization to the Boston club.

HORTICULTURE IN WINTER AFFORDS PLEASANT TASK

Continuous Succession of Flowers in House and Garden Now Possible—Introduced to New England From Abroad

To the gardener without a conservatory winter used to seem a dreary, flowerless time, but if anyone nowadays allows himself to entertain any such thought it is only because he is forgetting that the enterprise of nurserymen has made possible a continuous succession of flowers either in the house or garden, even through the winter months. Out-of-door shrubs and humbler plants are gradually encroaching upon the winter from both ends with their flowering season. Late autumn flowers and earlier spring ones are constantly being introduced to New England gardens from abroad, while novelties for indoor growth prettier to look at and easier to grow make their appearance year by year.

Horticulture has certainly made great strides in the last decade in this way and with a little trouble one may now have an excellent garden in his lightest room. It has, strange to say, even a few advantages over its summer rival out of doors. It is constantly under the eye when the interesting stages of growing and unfolding are going on; it is easy to tend, however limited the time, and above all it can be moved and rearranged as convenience or art may direct.

Every one knows, for instance, that flowers are only shown to full advantage indoors when placed in a bright light against a dark background. If seen against the window their delicate colors are lost. It is usually best to have them just to one side of it, so as to be strongly illuminated and contrasting with the darkened wall behind. Such artistic effect can seldom be managed out of doors, but constitutes one of the charms of indoor horticulture. The decoration of the dwelling house with growing plants during the winter has come to depend largely on plants with leaves or stems consolidated beneath the ground and called "bulbous plants," or simply "bulbs." Their importance for this purpose lies in the fact that warm sunny weather is not required for the production of flowers from the ripe bulb.

All the storing up of food and even the completion of the leaf and flower buds is done during the summer. After that the bulb can be taken up, sent by train or steamer over long distances, and will produce its flowers directly it is given the right conditions, whatever the place or time of year.

Market gardeners have not failed to grasp the commercial possibilities of this type of plant and for centuries, especially in Holland, they have grown millions of bulbs under the best conditions and sent them all over the world for those who cannot raise their own. When the mature bulbs have once been obtained it is only necessary to follow the course that nature occurs in the wild state in order to bring them to flower at the right time. Natural conditions have evolved the bulb to seize the moment when a capricious season sends the first rain of spring and thus has prepared a race of plants that will flower to order in accordance with the still greater caprice of mankind. The necessities are a period of rest in a quiet dark and nearly dry place and then, when the flowers are desired, exposure to light and moisture.

Attention to certain maxims of bulb culture makes the process easier and the results more certain and more encouraging. In the first place, only the largest, heaviest, plumpest and most solid individuals should be selected. A large quantity of the bulbs shipped to America are small and inferior and, though only to the uninitiated, cheap. The Dutch growers will produce whatever is asked for, and the market has in the past been spoiled by the demand for cheap and therefore small and inferior specimens. But the larger ones can be obtained from them. Then it should be remembered that bulbs deteriorate by keeping out of the ground, a condition never occurring in nature. As soon as possible after importation (the date of which can be found out in advance from the vendor) they should be planted in a pot or pan filled nearly to the top with a compost or mixture of rich leaf mold with clean sand. The mold may be from the bottom of the garden leaf heap, where the soil is old and well matured, or from a nurseryman. The size of the pot depends upon the kind of bulb and the artistic ideas of the grower regarding the number of flowers that will look best together.

The months during which different kinds of bulbs arrive in New England and therefore during which they should be planted were enumerated for the commoner kinds three weeks ago and also the time was given for which they must be kept stored in some dark, well ventilated place before the first of them can be taken out for flowering. The place for storing will depend entirely on the opportunities offered by the establishment. But wherever the chosen place is, it must be remembered that the essential conditions for success are good ventilation, complete darkness (round the actual pots) and a moderate uniform temperature similar to that of a cool room. Most sitting rooms when in use in the winter are too warm. Attics, cellars or spare rooms are often found suitable. The resting stage is to insure the proper formation of roots, and a little moisture is therefore needful, but it must on no account be allowed to amount to wetness. An occasional sprinkling is sufficient. If the cellar be used, an airy part and not too near the furnace should

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be selected. One of the worst places of all is the clothes closet.
Darkness is best secured by surrounding the pots in which the bulbs have been planted, above, below and all around with ashes. The time for which the bulbs must be stored, given in the table mentioned, is only a rough guide to the grower. The real test is to see whether the roots have made a strong enough growth. This is best done by turning the pot over on to the hand and lifting it a little so as to get a view of the bottom of the earth. If the roots have come through to the pot the bulb is ready to flower; if not it should be put back again for a further spell in the dark. As completion is reached the pots are removed one by one and subjected to conditions representing the spring so as to produce their flowers. That is to say heat, light and moisture are provided. These are to be increased gradually, as in nature, until in the lightest part of a warm room and with daily waterings the flower buds grow and expand into the perfect blossom. Then, if the indoor garden has been well managed, there should begin a regular succession of flowers of varied shapes and colors going on until the end of the winter.

PREMIUMS RISE IN FINAL AUCTION AT SYMPHONY

Patrons of the Symphony concerts and representatives of the ticket agencies bid off about 600 seats for the Friday afternoon public rehearsals this morning at Symphony hall at premiums that far exceeded those of last year and that probably averaged higher than on any former year. The premiums paid were large for the end locations on the floor of the hall, as well as for the center locations. A few seats in the very front went at comparatively low prices, as low as \$15 being paid for a place under the balcony. But as soon as the front rows were auctioned off, the premiums began to rise and they kept high throughout the entire morning, running from \$40 to \$80.

There was less difference this year than formerly between the extreme bids and the regular ones. One bidder gave \$375 for three seats in the center at row K, two of the places being on the aisle. Seats next to these went for \$45 and \$40. Seats on the aisle in row N brought \$85 and \$90. The demand for aisle locations was decidedly strong, and in many cases agents or others made their purchases in blocks of four in such a way as to take the pairs of end seats of an aisle.

The higher prices are due to the announcement made by the managers that purchasers at this year's sale will be given the option of subscribing in succeeding years to the same seats without having to pay a premium.

SAN CARLO OPERA COMPANY TO RETURN

The San Carlo opera company, Fortune Gallo, director, which closed its engagement at the Boston opera house Saturday night, is expected to return for a spring engagement. The company is understood to have made a small profit out of its Boston week, and both the director and the artists are said to have pleased the Shuberts, who are the lessees of the house. Mr. Gallo is especially praised for managing opera without expense disproportionate to the artistic result and for his success in securing the loyalty of his performers. A number of the former Boston opera chorus women joined the company, which has gone for an engagement in Baltimore.

The San Carlo singers presented Verdi's "Rigoletto" on Saturday afternoon, substituting this work for "Tales of Hoffmann." In the evening they ended their season before an enthusiastic house with Verdi's "Trovatore." Mr. Guerrieri conducting. The cast of "Trovatore" was as follows:

Leonora Mary Kaestner
Inez Alice Homer
Manrico Emanuele Solazzi
Count Di Luna Alessandro Modesti
Azucena Carolina Zaveri
Ruiz Luciano Rossini
Ferrando Pietro De Biasi

HAYTIAN PURSUIT CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—Confirmation of a reported engagement between Haytian rebels and American bluejackets and marines pursuing them yesterday was received from Admiral Caperton this afternoon.

HENDEE PLANT WORKERS OUT
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—About 700 of the 1200 men employed in the mill shop of the Hendee Manufacturing Company struck today.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

* New York's Manhattan Opera house is now resounding to the threats of the villains who pursue most of the good people in a typically Drury Lane melodrama called "Stolen Orders." As the title implies the play uses a set of stolen papers as the basis for a constantly thrilling series of incidents which deal more or less with the war. For instance, there is a battleship scene, but this, according to all accounts, is overshadowed by the scene in which the villains throw each other out of a Zeppelin in mid air, leaving behind them the heroine. Her loneliness is relieved when an anti-aircraft gun practically ruins the Zeppelin in an instant. The lady, still with the papers, falls into the ocean, where the hero is waiting for her in his yacht. This is a fair sample of the thrills provided by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton, and produced by William A. Brady, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gess. The cast is longer than most papers have any desire to print.

Eleanor Hallowell Abbott's novel, "The White Linen Nurse," has been dramatized under the title "A Tale with a Wag." The dramatist was George H. Atkinson, and the play will be used by Peggy O'Neil, who has been on the road several seasons in "Peg o' My Heart."

The latest Victor Herbert musical comedy, "Princess Pat," will be brought out at the Cort theater, in New York, tonight. Eleanor Painter heads the cast. Miss Ruth Helen Davis, author of "The Victory," which will be produced on Thursday evening as the season's opening attraction of the Toy theater, has been accepted as a member of the class of Prof. George F. Baker at Harvard. Miss Davis is one of the dozen accepted from among the hundreds of applicants who were required to submit an original three-act play for examination. The play is called "The Hour." With "The Victory" and "The Guilty Man," which will be produced this autumn in New York by Manager A. H. Woods, it makes the third of this young author's plays.

Two of Broadway's current successes, "Common Clay" and "Young America," have been written respectively by Clives Kinkaid and Fred B. Ballard, graduates of the Baker classes. Edward Sheldon, whose achievement entitles him to be classed as an established playwright, is also a Baker graduate. To Miss Davis belongs the distinction of having had a play produced before entering the class.

MUSIC NOTES

The New England Conservatory series of public concerts for 1915-16 begins Wednesday evening, Sept. 29. These concerts, of which about 35 are given during the season, are open to pupils of the conservatory and invited guests. The program of Wednesday includes the Schumann piano sonata in F sharp minor, Marion G. Leach; Chadowick's songs, "Before the Dawn" and "The Dance," Constance Reese; Wieniawski's mazurka in D major, Alexander Blackman; Bach, toccata and fugue, W. Lawrence Cook; songs from Poldowski and Rummel, Dorothy Cook; Liszt's fantasia on themes from "Rigoletto," Jeannette North; and a Brahms intermezzo, William E. Donovan. Elwood Roeder, an organ student, will play the adagio of Rheinberger's fantasia-sonata in A flat major.

Three students of the conservatory who have formed a trio for a concert tour in New England, the middle states and the South are Joe Carr, pianist; Rose Marie Leveroni, contralto; and H. Read Wilkins, tenor.

"FLORIDA BY SEA"

Service from Boston
Every Thursday at 5 P. M.

\$45.00 Jacksonville and Return.
14-day—2500-mile trip.

\$17.50 Old Point, Va., and Return.
3-day—500-mile trip.

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ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSIONERS OFF TO CHICAGO

Official Statement by Board Expresses Confidence in Ultimate Arrangement to Preserve Trade and Stabilize Exchange

NEW YORK—Having come to terms with eastern bankers, four of the Anglo-French financial commissioners, leaving for Chicago this afternoon, are to confer with western financiers in the interest of the proposed \$500,000,000 loan. New York bankers estimate that contact between the foreign commissioners and western bankers will pave the way for a more cordial reception for the loan outside of New York.

Following are the details of the loan upon which the commission and the bankers of eastern states are in virtual accord:

The amount approximately is \$500,000,000.

The securities, joint Anglo-French notes.

The interest rate, 5 per cent; to yield the investor about 5 1/2 per cent by the notes being offered at slightly under par.

A conversion privilege at maturity of the notes, the holder to receive cash or joint Anglo-French 15 or 20-year bonds bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest.

The commission's trip to Chicago was announced in a formal statement issued in its behalf, reading as follows:

"We have spent much of our time since arrival in studying conditions in this country and have conferred with many bankers and business men. We are now desirous of meeting some of the leading men of affairs from other great centers, and for that purpose the chairman and some other members of the commission will start for Chicago.

"We have been greatly pleased with the active and cordial desire for cooperation shown by diverse interests throughout the country and we feel confident that an arrangement will be effected for the attainment of the common ends sought, namely to preserve and maintain international trade between the United States of America on the one hand and Great Britain and France upon the other by the removal of the impediments which arise from instability in the rate of exchange."

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH INVOLVED IN COURT CASE

Austrian Government Asks Ohio Judge to Interrogate Subject on Alleged Treasonable Remarks

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) YOUNGSTOWN, O.—An interesting phase of international law is involved in a request received by Judge W. P. Barnum of the court of common pleas from the imperial court at Rzeszow, Galicia, Austria. The Ohio court is asked to interrogate Joseph Ciepielowski concerning alleged treasonable remarks about Austria.

Following the request Judge Barnum summoned the accused and John Batzel, chief witness against Mr. Ciepielowski, to appear before him for a hearing. Mr. Batzel, who claims to have heard the statement of the accused on which the interrogative is based, gave his testimony freely. He declared that last winter when the Russian army was threatening Cracow Mr. Ciepielowski said in his hearing that he was glad the Russians were successful and that no soldier ought to fight for a government that was "soon to die an ignominious death." Mr. Ciepielowski refused to give any testimony either in justification of his stand or in denial of the accusation. Neither did he make any effort to oppose the hearing.

Judge Barnum took no further action beyond ordering the testimony reduced to writing in preparation for forwarding to the royal Galician court, his instructions being only to inquire of witnesses appearing in answer to his summons.

The action of Judge Barnum in conducting the hearing has given rise to the question of jurisdiction, and counsel for Mr. Ciepielowski are preparing to seek an injunction to restrain the court from forwarding the testimony, on the ground that a state court has no right to force the charge to a hearing, as such action means practically the curtailment of free speech.

ARMORY TO BE DEDICATED

CONCORD, Mass.—Plans for dedication of the new state armory will be formed tomorrow night at a meeting of the committee from company I, Sixth regiment, M. V. M., and 100 citizens from which a civilians' committee will be chosen. The dedication is expected to take place about Nov. 1.

HUDSON MAXIM TO SPEAK

Hudson Maxim the inventor is to be the speaker at the October dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to be held on the evening of Oct. 15 at the Boston City Club. His subject will be "National Defense." The chamber membership will vote on the nomination committee to select candidates for the board of directors.

GOVERNOR WALSH TO SPEAK

Governor Walsh will be the guest of honor at the dedication of the new annex of the Suffolk law school on Wednesday. The structure will give accommodations for 500 additional students. The committee of arrangements consists of students who are all present or former members of the Legislature.

SUGAR SCHEDULE MAINTENANCE TO BE CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—The advisability of retaining the present tariff on sugar is being considered, it was definitely learned today and while it has not been fully determined on, the sugar tariff plan is believed to be probable.

An investigation of the sugar importations revenue derived during the last few years is being made by the treasury for the President. Facts and figures regarding the sugar schedule for 1913, 1914 and the present year are being compiled by custom officials. A statement whether retaining duty on sugar would solve the revenue situation will also be presented to the White House by Secretary McAdoo.

Under the present new tariff law sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916. The duty has already been reduced about 25 per cent. If the present duty is retained, it is estimated, it would effect a saving of \$50,000,000 annually.

There is reluctance to keep the sugar tariff in effect for several reasons. One of these is the lobby organized and working to that end. Another reason advanced is that the President himself insisted, when the new law was being framed, upon the sugar tariff reduction.

Needs of the treasury for more revenue and the political effect in Louisiana, Colorado, California and other "sugar" states are considerations in favor of modifying the schedule.

REPORT MADE ON RELIEF ACTIVITIES OF FOUNDATION

NEW YORK—Expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000 for relief for Belgium, appropriation of funds for work with research and investigation of conditions in Belgium, Holland, Poland and Serbia was the work done by the war relief commission of the Rockefeller Foundation in Europe up to Jan. 1, 1915. A review of the foundation's activities there up to Jan. 1 was made public as the second part of its annual report.

The commission expended for Belgian relief \$1,135,146.46 and later received refunds for expenses of ships and for the cargo of the steamer Massapequa from the commission for relief in Belgium, \$109,107.52, making the net amount expended by the foundation in this phase of its work \$986,038.94. This sum purchased more than 27,000,000 pounds of flour, more than 2,000,000 pounds of rice, 2,000,000 pounds of beans, peas and lentils, 250,000 pounds of bacon and large amounts of coffee, lard, salt, sugar, milk and new and old clothing. In addition to purchasing food the foundation acted for several months as the receiver of clothing for Belgium, establishing a temporary office in New York for that purpose.

In addition to its work for the Belgians, the foundation sent a commission of three to Europe to inquire into relief measures needed in all the countries.

Another feature of the foundation's work was an appropriation at the rate of \$20,000 a year for those professors of scientific subjects in the University of Louvain who had been obliged to abandon their laboratories and who had been provided with opportunities of pursuing their labors in England.

PROHIBITION VOTE EXPECTED SOON IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL—"The temperance cause is advancing so rapidly in the province of Quebec that the people of Montreal need not be surprised if a prohibition vote is tried in the city before the end of next year," was the statement of John H. Roberts recently on his return from Levis, where open voting on the prohibition question is now proceeding, says the Star.

In Levis, with a population of about 7500, there are five hotels, 12 licensed grocers, one wholesale liquor shop and two bottlers. The number of electors is about 2000, and it is expected that before the poll closes about half this number will have recorded their vote.

The prohibition vote is being taken under the Quebec temperance law, and is an open procedure. The mayor or returning officer attends at the town hall, and all electors wishing to record their vote are asked by him whether they are in favor of the by-law and told to answer "Yea" or "Nay." The answer is recorded, and the decision of whether the by-law shall come into force rests on a simple majority. If no elector appears to record his vote for half an hour, the returning officer may declare the poll closed and announce the result.

Arrangements have been made by the temperance organizers, as well as by liquor interests to insure that there will be a continuous stream of electors, at stated intervals, so as to keep the poll open as long as possible. The law allows one day for every 400 voters. The temperance people claimed early that there is a majority in their favor of almost 10 to one, and they are already taking steps to start a campaign at Quebec City.

Only last week eight hotel licenses were dropped in Brome county.

ACCEPTS NEW YORK POSITION

Mrs. Lucinda Prince, for seven years head of the school of salesmanship of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, has accepted an executive position with the National Retail Dry Goods Association of New York city. Mrs. Prince will retain her connection with the union and Simmons College and will continue to supervise the instruction in salesmanship in the Boston public schools.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

di Cattaro and during the night an encounter took place between outposts in artillery protection. All these attacks, however, were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Monday—The statement issued by the French war office last night follows:

Our attack north of Arras has realized fresh progress. We have occupied by sheer force all the village of Souchez and have advanced eastward in the direction of Givenchy.

More to the south we reached La Folie and pushed north of Thelus as far as the destroyed telegraph. We made in the course of this action about 1000 prisoners.

In Champagne our troops continue to gain ground. After having crossed on nearly the whole front extending between Auberive and Ville Sur Tourbe the powerful network of trenches, passages, small forts and shelters, perfected by the Germans during long months, our troops advanced northward, compelling the German troops to fall back on their trenches of the second position, from three to four kilometers to the rear. The struggle continues on the whole front.

We have reached L'Epine de Vede-grange and passed the cabin on the road from Souain to Somme and the hut on the road from Souain to Tahure. More to the east we are holding the farm of Maisons de Champagne.

The Germans have suffered by our fire and in hand to hand struggles very important losses. They left in the works which they abandoned considerable material, which has not yet been inventoried. Already the capture of 24 field guns is recorded.

The number of prisoners is increasing steadily and is actually more than 16,000 men, not wounded of whom at least 200 are officers.

The total number of prisoners captured on the whole front by the allied troops in two days is more than 20,000 men not wounded.

The text of yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

In Artois we maintained during the night the positions which we yesterday won. These include the Chateau de Carleul, the ground at Souchez and the last trench which the Germans continue to occupy east of the fortified position called the "Labyrinth."

In the Champagne stubborn fighting continues on the whole front. Our troops have penetrated the German lines along a front of 25 kilometers (15 miles) for a depth varying from one to four kilometers. Our troops in the course of the night maintained all the positions conquered.

The number of prisoners actually enumerated exceeds 12,000 men.

Except for one surprise action of our artillery on the German works in the region of Launois, in the Ban de Sapt, there is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Sunday—The following official statement was issued by the war office Saturday night:

On the Belgian coast our batteries have cooperated in the bombardment by the British fleet of the German positions at Westende and Middelkerke.

The British troops have attacked with success hostile positions west of Loos and Hulluch. Our troops, operating in conjunction with the British army, delivered north of Arras an energetic attack which permitted them to gain a foothold at points in the German lines.

Between the Somme and the Aisne fighting by means of torpedoes and bombs has been going on in the sector of Cambray-Matz. Our artillery exploded a munitions depot in a fortified house at Beauvais.

In Champagne, after a new and very violent bombardment of the trenches, shelters, blockhouses and batteries of the Germans, our troops began an assault of the German lines between the Suippes and the Aisne. The first advanced positions have been occupied on almost the entire front attacked. Our progress continues.

Artillery actions have occurred in the Woivre, in Lorraine and in the Vosges in the environs of Chapelotte and of Schatzmannelle.

The Saturday afternoon report of the war office follows:

In the Artois district yesterday our artillery continued its effective bombardment of the lines of the Germans. To the south of the River Somme the Germans bombarded our trenches and our saps in the suburbs of Andechy and Dancourt. Our batteries responded with energy, and at a large number of places took the initiative in firing.

The artillery exchanges to the north of the River Aisne and along the banks of the canal between the Aisne and the Marne continue with severity. In the Champagne district the Germans responded to a violent bombardment of their trenches by the firing of asphyxiating shells in the vicinity of Oberive and St. Hilaire; these shells had no effect.

There was similar activity yesterday in which both our artillery and that of the Germans participated in the Argonne district, particularly in the sector of Countes Chassees, and there have been some engagements with bombs and hand grenades in the forest of Le Pretre. In Lorraine our patrols have brought in several prisoners.

A fresh German attack near Manhoff was completely repulsed.

A squadron of French aeroplanes yesterday threw down on the Sablons railway station at Metz something like 40 bombs.

In the Dardanelles last week passed with relative calm along both fighting

zones on the peninsula. On the French front the Turks undertook an attack with mines, but we destroyed their positions by a counter mine attack and their losses were, according to the statement of a prisoner, two officers and 13 men. One of our warships has very effectively bombarded a Turkish battery of heavy caliber on the Asiatic coast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Monday—The following Russian official war statement was given out here last night:

The cannonade in the Riga region has become much more intense in places, the Germans using asphyxiating shells. A fierce battle has been fought along the whole front of the Dvinsk positions between Dvina and Lake Brisiavsky, where the Germans, supported by the hurricane fire of their artillery, delivered repeated desperate attacks, all of which were repulsed. Certain trenches changed hands frequently.

During an attack along the Dvinsk road, in the district of Lake Lavkoz, near Novo Alexandrovsk, the Germans first succeeded in entering our trenches, but afterward were ejected by a counter-attack.

Gathering themselves together, the Germans again rushed in compact columns upon our trenches, but, received by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire at close range, they retired in disorder. Twice attacks of the same nature subsequently were repeated in the same direction.

The artillery fire was extreme in its intensity, but all attacks were repulsed and at some places the Germans fled in confusion. The German losses were enormous.

The heaviness of our losses, due to the desperate fighting, is the best proof of the valor of our troops. During one counter-attack a Russian detachment in the heat of the fight was surrounded by Germans, but cut its way out and joined the other troops.

There is no notable change on the front from Oshchmiary to Pripet. Isolated actions have occurred in the districts of Novogrodok and Baranovich. According to late reports, during the engagement near Logishin the Forty-first German Corps suffered very severe losses, and during its disorderly retreat we made prisoners of seven officers and 500 unwounded men and captured a cannon and seven machine guns. We also captured many German wounded, but the number is not yet established.

In a hot engagement near Dubno for the villages of Khorupagne and Golovtchitzka our troops by a frontal attack captured 30 officers, about 1600 men and a machine gun. This attack was delivered under the German hurricane artillery fire, which subsequently forced our troops to retreat toward the river Ikwa.

In the region adjoining Galicia the Austro-Germans launched a series of attacks near the village of New Alexinetz, but our troops by a counter-attack overthrew them and took prisoners over 3000 men and captured four machine guns.

Near the village of Dobrapole (Galicia), southwest of Trembowla, our cavalry charged the Austro-Germans, who fled. Our cavalry, pursuing the Austro-German horse, sabred a great many and captured about 500 with 17 officers and two machine guns.

Later reports show that the prisoners captured in the Lutsk district numbered 128 officers and about 6000 men, not 80 officers and 4000 men as stated in the preliminary estimates.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Monday—Saturday's communiqué says in the zone between Orler and Monte Cevedale our Alpine column, which left Santa Caterina and Val Furva, made three night marches, taking a gun and reached at dawn on the 20th the summit, emerging from a glacier at a

height of 3251 meters, south of Koenigspitze.

After sending on detachments to Kreilspitze 3391 meters, Schroetterhorn 3389 meters, and Monte Pasquale 3559 meters, a column attacked Suldenspitze 3376 meters, strongly held by Austrians and took it by assault, destroying the intrenchments.

An equally successful operation was effected on Cevedale pass 3217 meters and then a column attacked the Austrians charging from Schaubachuetta, driving them back to the bottom of the valley.

In the Tolane zone a violent engagement was fought on the 23d for possession of Torriene height, situated along the crest between Punta Albiola and Revival at head of the Strino valley.

Torriene was several times taken and lost.

Finally as a result of a heavy artillery duel none of the Austrians succeeded in installing themselves upon the disputed position.

Yesterday's communiqué says fighting continues in the zone of Cevedale, where the Austrians having received reinforcements and artillery attempted on Sept. 24 a coup-de-main against the positions occupied at Cedeht hut. Our troops in the upper Val Tellina were promptly brought up and the Austrians were counter-attacked and repulsed. In Carnia, during Sept. 23, after intense artillery fire against the whole front from Col Piccolo to Avostanis peak, the Austrians opened three successive attacks which were all repulsed.

Italian artillery carried out a well directed fire against the railway station at Tavis, big fires being observed. In Carso the situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Sunday—The following Austrian official statement concerning the progress of hostilities was given out here Saturday:

Russian war theater: The situation in the northeast is unchanged. In East Galicia nothing important has happened.

Against our Volhynian front the Russians began several attacks, some of which were severe, leading at some points to our trenches, but all were sanguinarily repulsed, the Russians suffering great losses. The number of prisoners captured on the Ikwa line Thursday and Friday amounted to 20 officers and about 4000 men.

Austro-Hungarian cavalry advancing through the forest and marshy district of the lower Styria again captured some villages which were stubbornly defended by the Russians.

In Lithuania our troops advanced into the district of Kraszyn.

Italian war theater: On the west front of the Tyrol our artillery opened fire in the Ortler district. A hostile detachment which advanced in Cedeht valley fled to Santa Caterina. Other Italian troops were ejected from a position west of Koenigspitze. East of the upper Doane valley, our troops cleared Cima Latola of the Italians.

On the front of the Dolomites an attack against our position at Col dei Bois failed, as a result of which the Alpine troops who volunteered for the attack suffered great losses.

In the Carinthian and coastal frontier districts nothing important has happened. West of Ronini an Italian captive balloon exploded.

Southeastern war theater: Our artillery successfully bombarded Serbian convoys in the Belgrade district and hostile infantry on Topidier height. Otherwise the situation in the southeast is unchanged.

Sunday—The following official communiqué from general headquarters was issued today:

The Russians yesterday continued with a great display of forces in their attempt to break our front near Novo

National Gas Lighting Week At Last—

C.E-Z THE PERFECT LIGHT

The new C. E-Z Light is at last ready for our customers—the result of careful and elaborate research undertaken by the Welsbach Company at our urgent request.

We demanded for our patrons:

- 1—A burner that could be installed on gas or gas and electric fixtures as usually found without marring the effect,
- 2—simple in structure with nothing to get out of order,
- 3—throwing a powerful light, yet so diffused and distributed downward as to illuminate fully but without blinding glare,
- 4—economical in gas consumption,
- 5—equipped with a special pull-chain pilot self-lighting device.

In short, we demanded the very maximum of convenience and service—and we have got it!

This lamp is sold complete with special shade, spring-clip shade holder, mantles and pilot self-lighting attachment. As a special feature of Gas Lighting Week, and to introduce this new light, the companies named below will allow a discount up to Oct. 2 of 25 cents per light on cash orders for these new lights placed by their respective patrons, accompanied with a copy of this advertisement.

Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.	Cambridge Gas Light Co.
East Boston Gas Co.	Malden & Melrose Gas Lt. Co.
Charlestown Gas & Elec. Co.	Lowell Gas Light Co.
Citizens Gas Light Company of Quincy	Newton & Watertown Gas Lt. Co.

ARMENIAN AID PLAN URGED IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

the American schools and colleges, teachers and professional men who have taken degrees in American and European universities, men and women who have represented the brains and enterprise of the country for a generation or more.

"The plan of procedure, which is identical in all parts of the country, seems to aim at the complete elimination of all non-Moslem races from Asiatic Turkey, and already that aim is in fair way to accomplishment so far as the Armenians are concerned.

"In several places American property has been seized, Americans searched, imprisoned and expelled from the country, their letters and telegrams—even from United States consular offices—intercepted and their lives put in jeopardy.

"This, however, is of trivial importance compared with the work of destruction going on among the Armenians.

"Evidence seems to prove that probably 500,000 Armenians have already been murdered or forced to the desert, where only death awaits them, unless relief is secured at once. And all this has taken place since March and is now at the height of its gruesome fury.

"The committee is confident that if the press of the country should, with all the emphasis at its command, voice its protest and call upon the Turkish government to put an end to this crime against humanity and return the exiles who may yet be living to their homes, it could hardly fail to produce results.

"In view of the great influence which Germany and Austria exercise over their ally, the American people cannot fail to hold them morally responsible if these atrocities are permitted to continue."

HARVEST FESTIVAL IN OLD ENGLISH STYLE

There is to be a harvest festival and barbecue in the old English style on the Storow farm, in Lincoln, on Oct. 9 for the benefit of the National Allied relief fund. English folk dancing, sword and Morris dances and singing of old English songs will be features. A pig, a sheep and two oxen will comprise the barbecue, to be served with potatoes, apples and corn between 5 and 7 o'clock p. m.

For sports there will be archery, bowling on the green and other out-door exercises. Farm produce, candy, flowers and preserves will be sold. Mrs. Storow's brother, Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, will contribute an exhibit of articles made by the inmates. At 1 p. m. there will be a clam bake, and an English country dance party will be another feature.

Franklin Mills Flour GENUINE ENTIRE WHEAT

An extremely Wholesome Flour used in thousands of families for 38 years.

Take a supply with you to your summer home. Avoid substitutes. Ask for and insist upon having "FRANKLIN MILLS." Booklet of tested Recipes mailed Free.

Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston



FINE STATIONERY

High Grade Engraving, Letter and Brass Goods, Office Supplies
57-61 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.



THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mr. Frog Takes a Prominent Part at Miss Butterfly's Garden Party



Miss Butterfly's giving a party,
The quite common garden kind;
Invitations engraved
And the handwriting waved
To get properly dry in the wind.

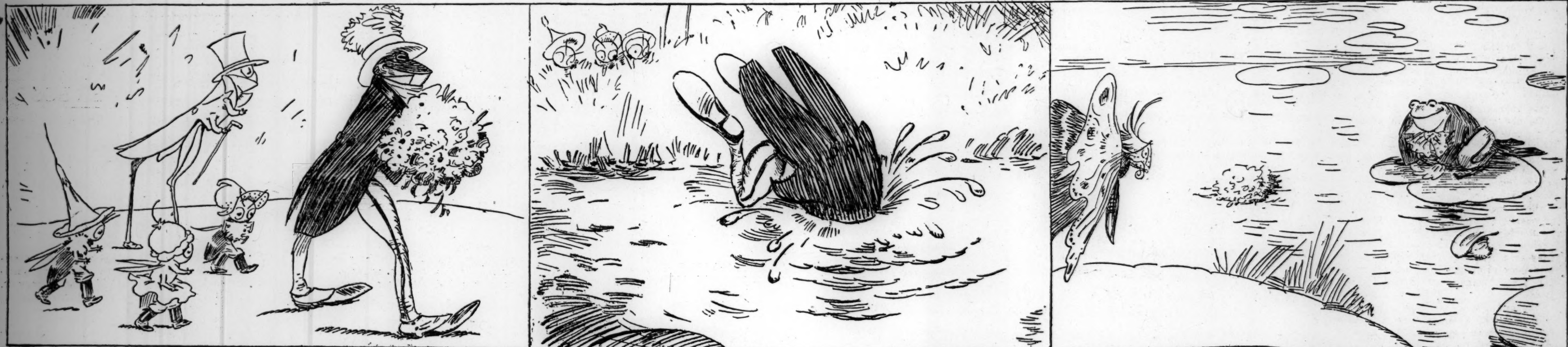
Jack Fetchit is her Emmy Sairy
(That's someone you send with a letter);
See the note by Frog's mirror?
Now what could be clearer?
He thought he might chance to forget her!

But no! he is prompt to be ready
('Tis a perfectly easy-to-follow tale),
He has bought a cravat
And a gorgeous tall hat
And a blue and buff brass-buttoned swallow-tail.

His hat is the top of a thistle,
Bright purple and flaring, a bell-crown;
His tie, orange dotted,
And the space that's allotted
His feet shows they really are well-grown.

He'll have a red flower in his buttonhole,
Its name is a "boot-on-y-air";
A bouquet for his hostess—
Regardless of cost is—
Pink ribbons are so debonaire!

He's off with the bees, Buzz and Busy,
And Sue in her spandy starched glory;
And Giddy-un de Grass—
None his style can surpass,
For he looks like Beau Brummel of story.



Mr. Frog is well pleased with his costume;
His boots and top-hat, spats and all;
But I think his expression,
As he leads the procession,
Speaks pride that must yet have a fall.

For the path through the garden is winding,
And touches the pond near the hive;
Frog cannot get past it,
No one should have asked it,
At water, he must take a dive!

Hat first, in he goes, then his coat tails!
Here's a fact and no one has a doubt of it;—
If you're once in the swim
(That's the trouble with him)
It is awfully hard to get out of it.

The others on reaching the party
Present Frog's a-pollywog-ologies;
For in such a bad plight, he
Can't enter society—
One thing that they teach in the colleges.

But Butterfly's really less formal
Than her gay fancy fixings express;
So she flies to him quite
Like a hostess polite—
"Come just as you are, and don't dress!"

Then I think Frog arrives with his splendor
All dimmed and bedraggled, but soon
He gets dry, taking hand
In some leap-frog—on land!—
And they all have a nice afternoon.

Paddling a Canoe Single-Handed

The open canoe is, of course, handled more easily and with better speed with two paddlers, but there are occasions when the canoe is used single-handed, says a writer for Popular Mechanics. When out for a few hours' paddle, the canoeist usually balances the craft by sitting on the bow seat—or kneels on the bottom with his back against the bow-seat brace—and using the stern for the bow. This brings the paddler's weight nearer the center and keeps the canoe better balanced than when paddling from the stern with the bow high in the air. However, when the canoe is loaded, many canoeists stow their camp duffle forward and paddle from the stern, the weight of the outfit keeping the craft on an even keel. This answers well enough for smooth-water going, but when the water is rough or a stretch of rapids is run single-handed, the stern position is by no means a good one, since the craft is more difficult to control, and much more strength is required to drive it forward.

The Indian manner of paddling a canoe alone is the only correct one, for he always sits amidships—kneeling in the center—and if a load is carried, it is placed in front and back of him so that the craft is balanced on an even keel. Consequently the canoe draws less water and can be paddled faster with the same effort, while the paddler has the craft under perfect control. But the experienced line paddler does not kneel in the center, he moves out until his body is close to the gunwale. This makes the craft heel at a decided angle, it is true, but this position makes for better speed, because it enables the paddle to be held almost vertical, and the more nearly perpendicular the paddle is swung the more efficient will be the stroke.

In using the double blade, the paddler dips first on one side then on the other, and to make the blades travel through the air with the least resistance it is customary to set them at right angles to each other. The motion is really a push and pull, the shaft of the paddle being rotated in the hands so that the blade will enter the water with the full breadth facing the canoeist. Rubber cups, to catch the drip as the paddle rises in the air when making the stroke, are sometimes used by novices, but these are unnecessary if the paddles are set at right angles, and the paddler will bend his wrist a trifle to throw the drip ahead and to one side. At the beginning, the novice will very likely throw a little water in the canoe, but a little practice will soon master the knack.

The canvas-covered cedar canoe will stand a vast amount of hard service, but it should not be dragged over the ground or over the boarding of the land-

ing float; neither should it be so placed that any strain will come amidships while the ends are well supported. When storing for the winter, keep it under cover, resting bottom side down on a floor, or turn it bottom side up and support it with boxes, or other standards, at the center as well as at the ends. While unused at the camp, turn it bottom side up on the bank. Birch bark must be kept out of the sun, and the paint of canvas-covered canoes will last longer if kept in the shade. When the paint becomes rough, sandpaper it down smooth, and give it a couple of coats of canoe paint. When the paint is worn off and exposes the canvas, give the bare cloth a couple of coats of shellac before painting.

A repair kit should be taken along

on all long trips, consisting of a small can of white lead, a can of orange shellac, and a sheet of oiled silk. For small cuts in the canvas, a coat or two of shellac will suffice, but for large ones, cut off the loose threads of canvas and rub on a little white lead under the raised portion near the hole and on the surface, cut a patch of the oiled silk to cover it, and paste it in position. When the lead is dry, give it a couple of coats of shellac. For making quick repairs, a roll of electrician's tape will come in handy. The birch canoe is quickly repaired in the same manner as proposed for the canvas-covered craft, and as the shellac is waterproof and dries quickly, all ordinary repairs may be made by the stream side with but little loss of time.

Growth of Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Minnesota

One of the new departments in the educational system of Minnesota is the boys' and girls' club work. The boys' and girls' industrial contests, which have been carried on so successfully in many counties of the state for the last eight or ten years, have had much to do with the progress of agricultural education in Minnesota. Two years ago this work was reorganized under the direction of the agricultural extension division of the state university in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture, and now includes all junior extension work in connection with rural and city schools in agriculture and home economics, and is known as boys' and girls' club work.

The aims are: To make home work educational and school work practical—thus sewing is the best connecting link between school and home.

To interest the boy and the girl in the ordinary duties and things of the farm and the home by opening to them the wonderful possibilities of the country, so that they may understand and appreciate them.

To vitalize school work by helping boys and girls to learn something which will help them in their work at home.

To teach better methods in agriculture and home work by getting members to take up definite club projects—such as growing an acre of corn, learning how to bake bread, or growing a garden and learning how to can the products.

To teach thrift and to help boys and girls make money for themselves.

This work has had a remarkable growth since organized, so that at present a great many of the county superintendents of the state, acting as county club leaders, are organizing the industrial work of their schools along these lines, says School Education. County

agricultural agents, farmers' clubs, commercial associations and women's federations are some of the forces encouraging this work.

During 1915 there were 700 boys' and girls' clubs in the state, with more than 8000 members, growing corn, potatoes or tomatoes; taking care of a pig, or raising chickens; baking bread, sewing garments or canning their garden products, and feeling that they were doing something worth while in doing these things.

The regular state club projects for 1915 have been an acre yield corn contest with 3000 boys enrolled, representing 78 counties of the state; a bread-making competition, with more than 2000 girls, representing the rural and city schools of 58 counties; an eighth-acre potato-growing demonstration with nearly 1000 young demonstrators of northern Minnesota; a pig-growing club with several hundred members from 61 counties, and a garden and canning project with over 2000 young gardeners growing school or home gardens, and many of them learning how to care for surplus and waste products by canning them.

Besides the regular state projects, many communities have organized the work along the lines of special importance to local conditions. Some have alfalfa and poultry clubs; Lake City and Winthrop have calf-growing contests, and Madison makes flowers and well-kept lawns the project; sewing is one of the common club activities in the rural schools. The care of the school home by club committees, and the warm lunch at noon make the clubs thoroughly practical in one of the largest counties of the state, while self-government and good citizenship of clubs are general objects of clubs organized in the rural schools.

One of the results of the boys' and

White Cream Candy

Two cupfuls granulated sugar, one cupful powdered sugar, one cupful cream or rich milk, one teaspoonful vanilla, one tablespoonful glucose. Cook ingredients till the mixture forms a soft ball in water, and last of all add the vanilla and either chopped dates, figs, nuts, or candied fruits. Beat till creamy and if the mixture hardens too fast, melt it in a double boiler and it will be all the better for the second heating. Turn it out on oiled paper—that which comes out of cracker boxes serves the purpose excellently. In making white cream candy never use butter, as it loses its delicate taste if you do. This is a candy with many possibilities. With the second heating may be made peppermint creams, the centers of chocolate creams, and many other varieties.—Pictorial Review.

By Rail to Alaska

The Pacific Great Eastern railway, now nearly done, runs 478 miles north from Vancouver to Ft. George, in British Columbia, where it intersects the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The Engineering Record says that the new railway will be carried for some distance beyond Ft. George, across the Rocky Mountains toward the eastern border of the province in the Peace river valley. The Pacific Great Eastern, it adds, will provide a direct route north and south from Salina Cruz, in Mexico, in latitude 16 degrees north, to a point north of the 55th parallel, or about 500 miles north of Vancouver, as the crow flies. That makes the full length of the continuous railway that roughly parallels the coast only six degrees less than half the distance from the equator to the north pole. By the most direct land route, there is still a gap of over 900 miles that must yet be spanned before the all-rail connection with the government railway in Alaska is made. The premier of British Columbia and the secretary of the interior of the United States have already considered the feasibility of building such a connecting road. The spanning of this gap is certain to come.

Colorado Boy Scouts Build a Mountain Trail

With sun-browned faces and arms the boy scouts of Denver have returned to the city from their summer camp at Glenisle, and from the scouts' accounts of the two weeks spent in the mountains they had a wonderful time.

But the scouts had more to their credit than a good time when they broke camp. They did some real labor in their two weeks' vacation, having built a trail of two and one half miles through the mountains, according to the Denver Times. The scouts worked in the United States forest reserve on Caribou trail and won the praise of the forestry officers. The work was well done and was unusual, considering the fact that all the boys were inexperienced.

One hundred and twenty-four boys and eleven leaders went to Glenisle. They left Denver Aug. 21 and arrived at Glenisle that morning, then beginning their military camp routine. Each man had his duties assigned on their arrival and details were sent ahead to lay out the camp site, set up tents, lay out the pipe line and water supply, build dams and water intakes and erect the tables. Cooks and dish washers were then appointed and the task of preparing meals for the boys was begun.

One of the hikes taken by the scouts was to Lost park. Twenty-two scouts and three leaders took the trip with four pack burros and spent the night in the mountains. The summer camp is agreed by all the scouts to have been the most successful of any in Colorado.

The letter from Fred Morrell of the forestry service commending the trail-making work is as follows:

"United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service District 2—W. C. Jay, Boy Scout Commissioner: I want to take this opportunity of expressing my gratification for the results obtained by the boy scouts in the construction of the above trail.

"While the two and one half miles of trail which was built is not considered a heavy piece of construction as compared to much that is being built by the service, the fact that the work was done in an excellent manner by inexperienced boys makes it stand out as an unusual piece of work."

"Aside from having performed the manual labor satisfactorily, there are many features of the case that are worthy of thought and appreciation."

"The boys who had the enthusiasm to enter into this job and stay with it are the right kind of stuff, and though the work was so organized that time was available for recreation, it was real work. I am sure that every boy will look back with pleasure to the fact that the summer vacation, now over, counted something for him in the way of constructive accomplishment and that the whole time was not taken for idle relaxation."

"I also want to comment on the evi-

dent success that 'foremen' had in handling their crews. In the first place, any piece of work where several individuals are employed requires supervision, and a crew that works harmoniously with the 'foreman' makes the success of the project assured.

"On the other hand, the 'foreman' who is able to get the work done as he finds necessary and still retains the good will and cooperation of his 'men' shows unusual ability which, if developed, will be of inestimable value to him later on.

"The orderliness of the camp was noted and also the conduct of the boys in the protection of wild life.

"Altogether I feel that the experiment of doing work of this character by the employment of boy scouts has proven a success and I feel that the boys are entitled to a frank expression of appreciation for the effort which they put forth."

IN THE DAYS OF STILT-WALKING

What boy hasn't walked on stilts, or tried to, or at least wanted to? Stilt-walking was a sport enjoyed by young folks hundreds of years ago. In the early days, however, it was not always done just for fun, as it is now. It was a necessary accomplishment in some parts of the world, and many shepherds and farmers and other country folk had to learn to walk on stilts.

About the time of Queen Elizabeth, and both before and after that time, great sections of England were undrained. These sections were called fens, and the fens after a rain were very swampy indeed. Still, the land was rich and valuable, and in drier times the farmers made a good living off their property. They made the best of the muddy, damp watery times, and made calls upon one another on stilts. They learned to walk almost as easily on stilts as on their feet. In the cities and towns, where stilts were not necessary

at all, the boys took up stilt-walking for fun, and at court the clowns learned the art, too. The clowns and street acrobats not only walked on stilts, however, but performed tricks on them, turned summersaults, and did other marvelous things without touching the earth or falling. The boys and girls would follow these tricksters up and down the streets, laughing at their jokes, and admiring their skill.

The shepherds long ago in swampy districts would walk on their stilts for hours at a time. They could take care of their sheep much better in this way, and could get about more quickly. Sometimes they carried poles about with them that had flat tops, and on these they sat.

The stilts you see in these days are much like the old ones, except those that were used in the swamps. They usually had wooden blocks or rings around them to keep them from sinking too far into the mud.—Picture Story Paper.

GAMES FOR RECESS

Children at school should get more out of recess than they usually do. Often they spend the period sitting on the door step or leaning against the school building. It is natural for children to play, and when they do not it is because they do not know what to play, says School Education. A teacher should direct the activities of the pupils until they have learned to care for themselves. Games of various types are necessary in order that all pupils may be interested.

Crow Race—Children start at a line. Each child stoops and clasps his ankles with his hands. A signal is given, and, with hands still on ankles, the children hop or walk to a given point. Anyone who removes his hands from his ankles must drop out.

Straddle Ball—A good sized indoor baseball costing 50 cents is needed. The players form a circle, feet in a straddle or stride position, with each player's toes touching the toes of the adjoining partner. A child called "It" stands in the center of the circle with the large

ball. He tries to roll the ball out of the circle between the feet of some player. Each player tries to prevent the ball rolling between his feet by trying to stop it with his hands. If successful in stopping it, it is rolled back to the child in the center. If the ball rolls out of the circle the player between whose feet it passed becomes "It" and must stand in the center.

Books by the Million

There are 18,000 regularly established libraries in the United States, containing more than 75,000,000 volumes, according to statistics just compiled by the United States bureau of education. The number of volumes is an increase of 20,000,000 since 1908.

Of the 2849 libraries containing 5000 volumes or over, 1844 are classified as "public and society libraries" and 1005 are school and college libraries. Public and society libraries have an aggregate of over 50,000,000 volumes, with 7,000,000 borrowers' cards in 1908; 1446 of these libraries were entirely free to the public.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS IN CHILE IS IMPROVING

Decided Improvement in General Tone Is Noted in the Republic in the Past Two Months, According to Late Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Business conditions in Chile, which have been more or less depressed since the beginning of the European war, have shown a decided improvement within the last two months, according to information arriving here through various channels. A recent copy of the Valparaíso Mercurio gives several columns to a review of these conditions and the causes that have gone to make them. Other newspapers have also been treating of them, and now the department of foreign and domestic commerce makes public an official report from Consul-General Keena at Valparaíso to the same effect.

The main factor in the improvement has been the increased exportation of nitrates. In July these exports amounted to approximately 230,000 metric tons, and the taxes collected on them amounted to \$71,205 in United States currency over the revenues from this source in the corresponding month of last year.

The effects of this activity in the nitrate field, which in Chile spells prosperity for both government and population in general, have been widespread. For one thing, it has increased the demand for labor. More than 6000 workmen recently were sent from the south to Antofagasta, and the number of persons, including workmen's families, sent to Tarapacá was expected soon to total approximately 30,000.

On the other hand, foreign exchange had developed an unusual firmness. Money, which had until recently been hoarded by banks, has begun to appear in the form of loans and discounts. The severe crisis through which the country has passed since the outbreak of the war, while it made conservative banking very necessary, also gave the banks an opportunity for thoroughly checking over all their accounts. The opinion is ventured that as a result the banks in Chile are in a more thoroughly sound condition at the present time than during normal years.

The difficulty of obtaining Cardiff or Austrian coal and the lack of proper facilities for the regular consignment of American coal to this coast have to a large extent relieved the Chilean coal mining companies from foreign competition and have given them a market greater than they can supply.

The Chilean steamship companies are similarly situated. With the general revival of the carrying trade they have little competition to meet. There are no German lines in operation, the British tonnage is greatly reduced and freight rates remain at a very profitable level.

These conditions are having a favorable effect, naturally, on imports, and because the European markets have been some partly and some altogether shut off, a large part of the new imports is coming from the United States. Consul Keena believes it possible that in the end the year 1915 will have been not only the greatest year in the record of Chilean exports to the United States, but also the greatest in the matter of United States exports to Chile. Chile, at the time of this report, was paying for goods purchased in the United States in dollar exchange, and is being paid for her exports to the United States in London exchange.

A feature of this period of renewed business activity is the high prices of commodities. It is estimated that, as compared with the period just preceding the war in Europe, there has been a general increase averaging not less than 30 per cent.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The following Latin-American trade opportunities have appeared recently in the commerce reports of the department of commerce. Omitted addresses and other information concerning them may be obtained from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in Washington or from any of its branch offices. The branch offices are: New York, room 409 United States Customhouse; Boston, 752 Oliver building; Chicago, 504 Federal building; St. Louis, 402 Third National Bank building; Atlanta, 521 Postoffice building; New Orleans, 1020 Hibernia Bank building; San Francisco, 306 United States Customhouse; Seattle, 922 Alaska building. Cooperative branch offices: Cincinnati, Chamber of Commerce; Cleveland, Chamber of Commerce; Los Angeles, Chamber of Commerce.

In correspondence with these offices, reference to individual opportunities should be by number.

Advertising Novelties, No. 18331—A business man in Central America would like to communicate with American manufacturers of calendars and novelties for advertising purposes. Samples, together with complete information as to prices, etc., are solicited. Terms to be stated in American coinage, but correspondence may be in either Spanish or English.

Piano Actions, Parts, and Supplies, No. 18332—A piano dealer in Chile informs an American consul that he desires to

secure catalogues, prices, and terms from firms in the United States manufacturing piano parts and supplies. He is the principal dealer in pianos in his locality, and wishes to deal directly with manufacturers. Correspondence may be in English, but Spanish is preferred.

Ice Machine, No. 18333—An American consul in Central America reports that a business man in his district is in the market for a 15 to 20-ton ice machine and cold-storage plant. Literature on this subject from American companies is requested. Correspondence may be in English.

Zinc Chloride, Etc., No. 18334—A firm in India requests an American consul to place him in touch with American manufacturers of zinc chloride and chemicals used by cotton-weaving mills.

Milling Machinery, No. 18335—A report from an American consular officer in Chile states that a local business man is interested in securing catalogues, prices, and terms from American manufacturers of flour-milling machinery and equipment for a plant to produce from 2 to 10 tons of flour per day. A complete plant is required, except boiler, but including steam engine. Literature in Croatian is preferred, but Spanish is understood. However, catalogues in English may be sent to the American consulate, and their contents will be explained to the inquirer.

Woolens and Tailors' Supplies, No. 18336—An American consul in a South American country states that a local tailor in his district desires to secure samples of heavy wools for men's clothing and also tailors' supplies. Correspondence, literature, terms, and prices should be in Spanish or French, although English would be accepted. Samples should be marked "without value." The consul states duty would not be assessed on samples sent by parcel post.

Machinery and Equipment, No. 18337—The American consul-general in Chile transmits copies of the call for bids and a detail of same for machinery and equipment for the waterworks at La Mochita, Concepción. The bids are printed in De La Republica de Chile, and copy of same may be inspected at the bureau or its branch offices.

Ice Machinery, No. 18338—A firm in Mexico informs the American consulate that it contemplates installing a new ice and refrigerating plant and would like to communicate with American manufacturers of ice and refrigerating machinery. Correspondence may be in English, but Spanish is preferred.

Machinery for Utilizing Bones in the Manufacture of Combs, Buttons, Etc., No. 18339—A business man in Chile informs an American consulate that he intends to establish a factory for the manufacture of bone combs and bone buttons, and would like to communicate with American firms manufacturing machinery for the same. Correspondence and catalogues should be in Spanish or German.

Ready-Made Clothing, Etc., No. 18340—An American consular officer in Central America reports that a firm in his district desires to receive catalogues and prices, together with full information as to credit, etc., of men's furnishings and ready-made clothing. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

Lubricating Oils, Waste, and Printing Supplies, No. 18341—The commercial attaché of this bureau in Chile reports that the state railways have asked for bids for lubricating oils and waste, according to specifications of 1915, on file at the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington, D. C. The total weights requested in kilograms follow: Axle grease, 1,300,000; locomotive oils, 650,000; and packing and cleaning waste, 630,000. The bids will be opened Oct. 12, 1915. Bids will also be opened by the state railways on Oct. 14, 1915, for a large variety of printing supplies, including paper of various weights, leather for binding, starch, glue, and ink. Bids should be made through a local agent.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CHILE GOLD MAY BE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Recent fluctuations of New York exchange quotations on London have caused discussion among Chilean government and bank officials of the advisability of establishing Chilean gold currency on an independent basis, according to a report received at the commerce department from Valparaíso.

The standard of Chilean currency, state the commerce reports, is the gold peso of 18 pence sterling and in general gold appropriations made by the government were in terms of pounds sterling. A recent loan made from the United States to a municipality in Chile, in which the government appropriation had been set in terms of pounds sterling, was granted in United States dollars, the contract giving the pound sterling an arbitrary value of \$4.80 United States currency.

FRENCH INDUSTRY COMMISSION IN VISIT TO RIO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The French commission which recently spent two months in Argentina with a view to establishing closer commercial and financial relations between Argentina and France, stopped off here on its way home. M. Pierre Baudin, head of the commission, was in the House of Deputies one afternoon, being received on his arrival by the members composing the mesa, Dr. Augusto Lima and the members of the diplomatic committee. M. Baudin conversed for some time with the aforesaid deputies, emphasizing sentiments which he had expressed previously in a letter to Doctor Lima.

PANAMA SEEKS REVISED TREATY WITH THE U. S.

Transfer of All Railroad Lands Urged—To Yield Waterworks and Give Military Service for Canal Defense

PANAMA—The tentative draft of what purports to be a new treaty into which the Panama government desires to enter with the U. S. government has just been made public here. The treaty, which is intended to supplant the original treaty of 1903, contains 12 articles.

The most important of these articles govern the transfer to the Panama government of all Panama railroad-owned lands in the cities of Panama and Colon, except those upon which buildings already have been erected or which are used by the railroad, together with the revocation of the privilege enjoyed by the railroad by virtue of the Colombian contracts, which privileges are to be replaced by others to be decided on later.

Other clauses provide for the turning over of the waterworks in the cities of Panama and Colon to Panama, the latter government reimbursing the United States for them; exemption of machinery and agricultural implements manufactured in the United States from duty; regulation of the Panama tax system by gradually reducing it; establishment of compulsory military service in Panama for the defense of the canal in case of war; permission to construct two railroads into the interior of the country, the United States to issue bonds covering the total costs of the roads; the amount to be paid back later by Panama, which will grant the United States the privilege of converting the roads into military roads in case of war; no intervention in the Panama elections by the United States except at the request of the President of the republic; abolition of the commissaries at Balboa and Cristobal; Panama to keep her ad valorem duty within 10 per cent; arbitration of differences between Panama and the United States by a commission composed of one member each from the two countries interested and one each from the republics of Brazil, Chile and Argentina.

At a regular meeting of the Eileria Grange, held last week, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions to insist upon a plank in the platforms favoring the constitutional amendment on woman suffrage. Previous to the passage of this resolution another resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the suffrage amendment.

The Players' Equal Suffrage League is making plans for its table at the Bay State Suffrage bazaar, to be held at the Copple-Plaza in October. Mrs. Guy Currier, president of the Players' League, has announced that the table will be equipped with dolls dressed to represent the famous players of every period of the history of the stage.

New possibilities for suffrage activity in industrial cities are seen in the work of a new organization recently formed in Lynn, Mass. The Lynn Men's League for Woman Suffrage sent out a call to every fraternal, civic, religious and labor organization in the city, asking them to send five delegates to a meeting, the purpose of which was the formation of a large representative suffrage organization. More than 25 societies responded, with the result that a body of unusual variety and wide interests was organized. Each delegate takes back reports to his own society, and as a result suffrage workers who could be reached in no other way are enlisted, it is believed. The new organization is forming ward and precinct committees, and is arranging for a large number of associations to be represented in the suffrage victory parade Oct. 16.

Suffragists in the Sunflower lunch room at 9 Cornhill served a suffrage luncheon to voters who entered the rooms today. The menu planned by the manager, Mrs. Anna Bond Stephens, is original, several dishes offered being named after well-known suffragists or in terms made familiar to the public through the suffrage campaign.

Dr. George W. Nasmith of the World Peace Foundation and Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard were the chief speakers at the suffrage rally on Boston Common yesterday afternoon. At Tremont theater next Sunday afternoon Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry and Miss Hazel McMillan, a conservative English suffragist, will speak.

Under the direction of the Lexington Equal Suffrage Association a suffrage meeting is to be held in Cary hall, Lexington, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale will speak.

A "rose social" is to be held in Associates hall, Arlington, Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock under the direction of the Arlington Anti-Suffrage League.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN OPEN

Rallies in every city and town of Massachusetts are to be held between now and election day by the State Anti-Suffrage Association, the campaign beginning today, when speakers left at the anti-suffrage headquarters for Belmont in automobiles. Out-of-door rallies will be entirely conducted by men speakers, chief among whom will be Col. John P. Irish of California and former representatives Charles L. Underhill, John J. Douglas and John M. Keys. Today the anti-suffragists plan to cover in addition to Belmont, Waverly, Arlington, Arlington Heights, Lexington, Lincoln, Concord, Concord Junction, West Acton, South Acton, Acton Center, Littleton, Ayer and Groton.

GUILD FUND NOT CLOSED

According to an announcement of the committee in charge, the Curtis Guild memorial fund is not yet closed. Until the designs are completed and estimates made, the sum required will not be known. Boston Common Society members are requested to send subscriptions to James A. Lowell, treasurer of the society, at the Equitable building, room 38, and these later will be turned over to Allan Forbes, treasurer of the memorial fund committee.

SQUADRON SENT ON MAP WORK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Orders have been received at the United States army in this city to provide quarters there for a squadron of cavalry which will come today from Ft. Ethan Allen. It is understood the soldiers will assist in the work of making a military map of the Connecticut valley.

in Middlesex county next week and continue their work.

The western division, in charge of Miss Florence Luscomb, with Miss Marjorie Bedinger and Mrs. H. H. MacMichael as assistants, will give open-air meetings at Watertown square tonight; Waltham Common Tuesday night; East Lexington, opposite Adams school, 7, and Lexington, Carey hall, 8:15; Wednesday night, Woburn; Thursday night, Arlington Heights car barn, 7; Friday night, Arlington, opposite police station, 8:15; Waverly Center, 7, Saturday night, Belmont Center at 8:15, and a meeting at Belmont brick works Saturday noon.

The eastern section, in charge of Mrs. Walter G. Morey, assisted by Miss Katherine Morey, Miss Berry Pottier and Mrs. G. S. Gould, will hold open-air meetings tonight at South Lincoln postoffice, 7; Lincoln Center, 8; Bedford Common, Tuesday night; Maynard postoffice, Wednesday night; South Acton postoffice, Thursday night at 7, and West Acton postoffice at 8; Friday night at Carleton; Concord Junction, 7, and Concord postoffice at 8.

Open-air meetings will be held this week in the following towns: Monday, Gloucester, Malden and Peabody; Tuesday, Cambridge, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lynn and Melrose; Wednesday, Brockton, Haverhill and Northampton; Thursday, Holyoke, Taunton, Attleboro and Beverly; Friday, Fall River, New Bedford, Medford, Springfield and Waltham; Saturday, Lowell, Salem and Somerville.

During the past week Guiding Star Grange No. 1 of Greenfield, Mass., adopted a resolution favoring the woman suffrage amendment.

At a regular meeting of the Eileria Grange, held last week, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions to insist upon a plank in the platforms favoring the constitutional amendment on woman suffrage. Previous to the passage of this resolution another resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the suffrage amendment.

The American Electrochemical Society, on the electrochemical possibilities of the Pacific coast, sought to show that that region will shortly become the world's distributing center for cyanide used for gold extraction, and that the Pacific coast will develop water power to a degree now uncomtemplated.

W. L. Saunders, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, said that California had added more than \$1,600,000,000 to the gold supply of the world. "The state's record average of more than \$25,000,000 annually in gold is unprecedented," said Mr. Saunders. "It has been estimated that the actual value of gold deposits should be multiplied eight times to get the true value in credit and capital. If this is true, then California has, in her gold supply alone, contributed more than \$12,000,000,000 to the capital wealth of the world."

Miss Kate Gleason of Rochester, N. Y., who is the only woman member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and who is an authority on the theory and practice of gear manufacture, spoke on the subject, "The Strength of Gear Teeth."

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers heard an important paper by Bela Gati on submarine cable rapid telegraphy and ocean and intercontinental telephony. In the discussion that followed this paper it was stated that it will be but a short time before one may step to a wall telephone in his own home and call up ships far out at sea by wireless telephone. An important paper before this congress was that on "Radio Development in United States," by Robert H. Marriott, who said that speculation in stocks had delayed the development of wireless telephony. Meeting with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was the Institute of Radio Engineers.

P. D. Rushmore of the General Electric Company, also speaking before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, said that he believed that the public commissions which are so rapidly assuming control over rates of public utilities, will soon take control of the rates and earnings of manufacturing concerns as well, and sooner or later will take control of all big commercial business—all of activities whereby one individual is affected by another. "The great manufacturing concerns of the country recognize this inevitable trend," said Mr. Rushmore. "We welcome it but we are appalled by the difficulties which it presents."

In honor of the meeting of the American Society of Refrigeration Engineers and the American Association of Refrigeration, Sept. 17 was made Refrigeration day at the Panama-Pacific exposition. At these meetings the development of refrigeration in France was considered by L. Marchis of Paris, the development of refrigeration in Sweden by Thor Anderson of Stockholm, and the development of refrigeration in the United States by J. F. Nickerson of Chicago. "Fruit Precooling and Precooling Fruit" was the subject of an address by W. C. Phillips of San Francisco.

A plea for the union of idealism and utilitarianism in engineering was the keynote of the presidential address of C. D. Marks, before the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He reviewed the work of engineers in the fields of irrigation, railroading, bridge-building, river and harbor improvement, and paid a tribute to the builders of the Panama canal. In presenting to this association a bronze plaque, Director Frank L. Brown of the Panama-Pacific exposition likened the plaque to a Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honor and the Iron Cross in the fields of peace.

The international engineering congress, which was the largest of the organizations convening at this time, and which was presided over by Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, embraced discussions on the subjects—the Panama canal, waterways, irrigation, municipal engineering, railway engineering, materials of engineering construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining engineering, metallurgy, naval architecture and marine engineering, aeronaut-

CONGRESSES OF TECHNICAL MEN AT PANAMA FAIR

Fifteen Conventions, Embracing as Many Branches of Engineering Field, Are Held in Connection With the Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—From Sept. 16 to 25, 15 technical and engineering congresses of national and international importance, including an aggregate membership of more than 100,000, and representing all phases and interests of the engineering and technical professions and occupations, were held in this city. The largest of these gatherings was the international engineering congress, which brought together many of the leading engineers of the world, and before which more than 200 papers and addresses, dealing with all kinds of engineering problems, were given.

Participating in the international engineering congress were delegates and members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Mining Association, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. One of the leading delegates to this congress was Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, who spoke on some of the engineering problems met in constructing the Panama canal.

A paper by J. W. Beckman of the American Electrochemical Society, on the electrochemical possibilities of the Pacific coast, sought to show that that region will shortly become the world's distributing center for cyanide used for gold extraction, and that the Pacific coast will develop water power to a degree now uncomtemplated.

W. L. Saunders, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, said that California had added more than \$1,600,000,000 to the gold supply of the world. "The state's record average of more than \$25,000,000 annually in gold is unprecedented," said Mr. Saunders. "It has been estimated that the actual value of gold deposits should be multiplied eight times to get the true value in credit and capital. If this is true, then California has, in her gold supply alone, contributed more than \$12,000,000,000 to the capital wealth of the world."

Miss Kate Gleason of Rochester, N. Y., who is the only woman member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and who is an authority on the theory and practice of gear manufacture, spoke on the subject, "The Strength of Gear Teeth."

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers heard an important paper by Bela Gati on submarine cable rapid telegraphy and ocean and intercontinental telephony. In the discussion that followed this paper it was stated that it will be but a short time before one may step to a wall telephone in his own home and call up ships far out at sea by wireless telephone. An important paper before this congress was that on "Radio Development in United States," by Robert H. Marriott, who said that speculation in stocks had delayed the development of wireless telephony. Meeting with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was the Institute of Radio Engineers.

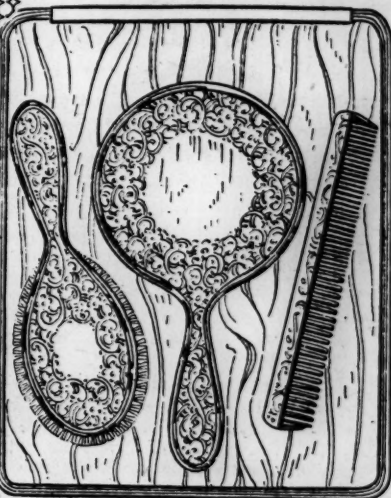
P. D. Rushmore of the General Electric Company, also speaking before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, said that he believed that the public commissions which are so rapidly assuming control over rates of public utilities, will soon take control of the rates and earnings of manufacturing concerns as well, and sooner or later will take control of all big commercial business—all of activities whereby one individual is affected by another. "The great manufacturing concerns of the country recognize this inevitable trend," said Mr. Rushmore. "We welcome it but we are appalled by the difficulties which it presents."

In honor of the meeting of the American Society of Refrigeration Engineers and the American Association of Refrigeration, Sept. 17 was made Refrigeration day at the Panama-Pacific exposition. At these meetings the development of refrigeration in France was considered by L. Marchis of Paris, the development of refrigeration in Sweden by Thor Anderson of Stockholm, and the development of refrigeration in the United States by J. F. Nickerson of Chicago. "Fruit Precooling and Precooling Fruit" was the subject of an address by W. C. Phillips of San Francisco.

A plea for the union of idealism and utilitarianism in engineering was the keynote of the presidential address of C. D. Marks, before the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He reviewed the work of engineers in the fields of irrigation, railroading, bridge-building, river and harbor improvement, and paid a tribute to the builders of the Panama canal. In presenting to this association a bronze plaque, Director Frank L. Brown of the Panama-Pacific exposition likened the plaque to a Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honor and the Iron Cross in the fields of peace.

The international engineering congress, which was the largest of the organizations convening at this time, and which was presided over by Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, embraced discussions on the subjects—the Panama canal, waterways, irrigation, municipal engineering, railway engineering, materials of engineering construction, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining engineering, metallurgy, naval architecture and marine engineering, aeronaut-

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ics, refrigeration, agricultural engineering and heating and ventilation.

Some of the papers and addresses dealing with or bearing upon the social, industrial, commercial or economic conditions and problems in the United States were: "Commercial and Trade Aspects of the Panama Canal," by Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce in the University of Pennsylvania; "The Province of Waterways in the Internal Commerce and Development of a Country," by Brig.-Gen. W. H. Bixby, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; "Natural Waterways in the United States," by W. W. Harts, corps of engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; "Water Control," by H. M. Chittenden, brigadier-general U. S. A., Seattle, Wash.; "Irrigation Enterprise in the United States," by C. E. Grunsky, San Francisco; "Economic Advisability of Irrigation," by F. H. Newell, professor civil engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; "Utilization of Underground Waters," by G. E. P. Smith, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.; "Drainage as a Correlative of Irrigation," by C. G. Elliott, Washington, D. C.; "Recent Progress and Tendencies in Municipal Water Supply in the United States," by J. W. Alford of Chicago; under the heading of municipal engineering, the subject of "Streets," by George W. Tillson, engineer to the president of the borough of Brooklyn, New York; "Rural Highways," by L. W. Page, United States office of public roads; "Public Utilities," by Dr. A. C. Humphreys, president Stevens Institute of Technology, New York; "Economic Considerations Controlling and Governing the Building of New Railroad Lines," by John F. Stevens, New York; "Structural Timber in the United States," by H. S. Betts, United States forest service, Madison, Wis.; "Economics of the World's Supply of Copper," by Thomas T. Read, San Francisco; "The Diesel Engine in America," by Max Rotter, St. Louis; "Hydraulic Power Development and Use," by J. D. Galloway, San Francisco; "Safety Engineering," by Frederic Remsen Hutton, American Museum of Safety, New York; "Industrial Effect of Low Cost of Electric Energy," by L. A. Ferguson, Chicago; "Effect of Hydro-Electric Power Transmission Upon Economic and Social Conditions, with Special Reference to the United States," by Frank G. Baum, San Francisco; "Electric Motor as an Economic Factor in Industrial Life," by David B. Rushmore, Schenectady, N. Y.; "Electric Illumination," by S. H. Blake, Schenectady, N. Y.; "Economic and Social Influence of Mining," by W. H. Shockley, Palo Alto, Cal.; "Workmen's Compensation and Mine Safety," by H. M. Wilson, Pittsburgh; "Financing Mines of the United States," by Lucius W. Mayer, New York.

Some of the papers and addresses given by engineers from other countries were as follows: "The Waterway From the German Rhine Through the Netherlands to the North Sea," C. A. Jolles, Arnhem, Netherl.; "Works for the Improvement of Navigable Estuaries," by Dr. Luigi Luigi, Rome, Italy; "River Improvement Works in Japan," by Tadao Okino, chief engineer of the home department, Japan; "Italian Irrigation, and Irrigation in Lybia," by Professor Luigi Luigi, Rome, Italy; "Irrigation in India," by M. Nethersole, Simla, India; "Irrigation in the Argentine Republic," by Carlos Watters, Buenos Aires, Argentina; "Municipal Water Supply in France, Belgium, Algeria-Tunisia," by Dr. E. Imbeaux, Paris; "Rural Highways in France," by L. Linassett, Paris; "The Struggle Against Dust," by C. C. Dassen, Buenos Aires, Argentina; "Timber in Canada," by R. H. Campbell, Ottawa, Canada; "Timber in Russia," by N. Tkatchenko, Petrograd, Russia; "Canadian Hydraulic Power Development," by Charles H. Mitchell, department of the interior, Ottawa, Canada; "Water Power of Sweden," by Sven Lubeck, Stockholm, Sweden; "Status of Coal Mines in France," by Gruener, Paris; "Regulation of Governments to Mining," by Horace V. Winchell, state mineralogist, Minneapolis, Minn.; "Recent Developments in Japanese Shipbuilding," by Dr. E. Terano, Imperial University, Tokio, Japan.

CHAMBER HOPES TO AID INDUSTRIES IN GREATER BOSTON

Betterment of industrial conditions in metropolitan Boston is expected to result from an inquiry a Boston Chamber of Commerce committee is making on industrial development. About 300 representative manufacturers are being asked a series of questions relating to conditions and upon their answers the committee plans to draft recommendations to be submitted in a report to the board of directors.

In general the questions asked related to the effect on business of legislation concerning hours of labor, factory conditions, taxation, water power and disposition of waste; the advantages or disadvantages in the shipment of manufacturers' product, and the adequacy of present shipping facilities and the advantages and disadvantages of manufacturing in the metropolitan district.

Through the industrial development department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce two new industries have been secured for Boston, while several persons desiring capital to enable them to expand in their manufacture of a commodity or to begin such manufacture, have been brought into touch with the necessary capital or with those who are willing to join the enterprise on a mutually satisfactory basis.

The department is daily answering many queries regarding industrial matters and collecting statistics and other facts which will aid in its work.

EXPORT FIELD TO BE EXPLAINED

Advice as to the best way of entering the export field and the aid that may be obtained from the federal government is to be given to the manufacturers in the industrial centers of the United States by Stanley H. Rose, special agent of the bureau of commerce at Washington. Mr. Rose is now assembling material in the capital for his trip, which will extend from coast to coast.

Taking into account the present interest in trade with Latin-America, he will make a specialty of furnishing information with regard to the southern republics and of putting manufacturers into communication with live opportunities in those countries. At the same time he will report on opportunities for United States goods in other markets—Australia, New Zealand, China and Russia, in particular.

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Active work opens at most of the neighborhood houses this week or next. Where registration is already in progress satisfactory returns are reported. Norfolk house center has 720 enrolled up to date. New features and new workers at the various houses will be announced between now and the middle of October. The Frances E. Willard settlement retains its corps of resident workers intact, and has already begun its new schedule with meetings of the French, Literary and Young Men's clubs. The playground here will be kept open through September.

Civic Service house is preparing for the annual camp reunion at the Bennet street hall Friday night. Under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Papazian, who is the new resident worker, a committee will meet this afternoon at the house to make plans for a suffrage campaign in the North End. At a meeting of the Polish Club held last night, steps were taken to raise funds for the members' European countrymen.

For the maintenance of the work of the Boston music school settlement, Maud Powell is to give a concert at the Tremont theater Sunday evening, Oct. 17. Two of the settlement pupils participated in the concert and pageant given by Jewish children at Temple Israel yesterday.

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Realty, Shipping and Sailings LEADING SCHOOLS

REAL ESTATE

Another prosperous week has gone on record in the real estate market and the totals exceeded those of the same period in both of the past two years, which are given below for comparison. All departments and localities are feeling the influence of confidence and activity. Money continues to be loaned at reasonable rates and investors do not hesitate to take advantage of favorable conditions, thus keeping construction moving.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Sept. 25, 1915:

Trans. actions	Mort. gages	Amt. of m'ys.
Sept. 20.....41	18	\$25,510
Sept. 21.....115	59	265,320
Sept. 22.....84	49	242,822
Sept. 23.....81	48	181,783
Sept. 24.....122	59	214,187
Sept. 25.....86	57	229,472
Totals.....529	290	\$1,231,094
Same week 1914.....246	153	1,055,969
Same week in 1913.....199	116	757,007
Week Sept. 18, 1915 449	238	1,373,437

AMONG THE BUYERS

Papers have just been placed on record giving Martin Edwards title to the five-story octagon stone front residence property at No. 7 Marlborough street, near Arlington street, Back Bay. It is assessed in the name of Anne W. Seaver for \$19,000 and 1904 square feet of land carries \$11,400 of that amount.

Hayes & Welch of the Merchants National Bank building and Robert J. Clark, 50 Congress street, have closed the sale for Joseph W. Stevens, trustee, of an estate situated 927 High street, Dedham, consisting of a single frame dwelling and 30,061 square feet of land, valued at \$5300. The land carries \$3900 of this. Elizabeth B. Wheelwright purchased and will improve the property.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Sale is recorded of the frame dwelling and 3000 square feet of land located at No. 12 Assabet street, near Neponset avenue, belonging to Ada Macfarlane. It is taxed for \$6300, and \$900 applies on the lot.

Frank E. Bertrand sells to Mary A. Rice the frame dwelling and lot of land located at No. 135 Savin Hill avenue, corner Hubbard road. Total assessment is \$6100; land value \$1800 on 4508 square feet.

Joseph Chamrin et al. have taken title from Katherine H. Costello et al. to the frame house and 9647 square feet of land number 16 Bowdoin avenue, corner of Rosseter street, valued on the assessors' books for \$4400 of which \$3900 is land value.

The new frame apartment house built by William H. Hardy on Blakeville street, near Olney street, Dorchester, has passed into the possession of Albert E. Williams and one other. There is an area of 4470 square feet of land valued at \$1200, but the improvements have not as yet been assessed.

NEW BLOCK FOR EAST BOSTON

Mead Morrison Manufacturing Company of 125 Prospect street, East Boston, has let the contract to Fred T. Ley Company for the erection of a pattern shop on Prospect street, 85 by 152 feet, and three stories high. The structure is to be of reinforced concrete, and it is intended to take the place of the present pattern shop located in Cambridge. The estimated cost is \$70,000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Dorchester av., 2222, ward 24; R. C. Arch-Bishop of Boston, Chas. R. Greco; brick school.
Beech st., 144, ward 23; Andrew J. Coyle; brick garage.
Halifax st., 16-20-24, ward 22; Boyd & Berry; frame dwellings.
Corey st., 244, ward 23; Margaret J. O'Brien, Harold Duffie; frame dwellings.
Norwood st., 7, ward 24; Metropolitan Charcoal Co., W. T. Littlefield; frame office.
Norwood st., 7 rear, ward 24; Metropolitan Charcoal Co., W. T. Littlefield; frame storage.
Brown av., 30, ward 23; James Beagan, James T. Ball; frame dwelling.
Commercial wharf, 33-36, ward 6; Commercial Wharf Co.; alter stores and mfg.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL REOPENS

LOWELL, Mass.—A number of changes have been made during the summer at the Lowell textile school, which opened today. The experimental dyeing department has been removed from Southwick hall to the new Colonial avenue building, where better facilities will be provided for experimental work. The new organic chemistry department will be located in the laboratory vacated by the dyeing department. Here instruction will be given in the chemistry of dyes and organic substances.

This year the pickers for the cotton department have been placed in a separate room, formerly occupied by the power plant, and new machines have been added to the knitting department. The power plant has had added to its equipment two 250-horsepower Heine water-tube boilers of the latest design, to meet the demands for heat and power in all departments. New machines and apparatus have also been installed in the engineering and machine shop departments.

CITY SUPPORTS STATE PAVED WAY
LANSING, Mich.—Lansing jobbers and manufacturers at a meeting here raised \$17,260 for the proposed Wolverine paved way, says the Detroit Free Press. They promise to increase the contribution to \$25,000. This is the first definite offer made so far to the proposed transstate highway from Detroit to Grand Haven.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OPEN FOR STUDY YEAR

(Continued from page one)

of a clubhouse for the Sphinx and Kalumet clubs, which combined last year. The Speakers Club has changed its quarters from the old Agassiz house on Quincy street to the former home of the Western Club on Holyoke street, and the latter club will be located at 54 Dunster street.

The first function of the year in the Harvard Union will take place on Tuesday evening when a reception will be given for new members of the University in the living room.

Radcliffe students are registering today in Cambridge. Those living near at hand are required to register before the day is over. Students living at a distance will be permitted to register tomorrow. Class studies will start Wednesday.

Opening of the new dormitory for graduate students was one of the day's features. The building is situated at 53 Garden street. It is to be known as the Dr. Charles Carroll Everett house, in honor of the former dean of the Harvard University divinity school, who at one time resided there.

Clifford's opera "Orpheus" is to be the production this fall of the Choral Society of Radcliffe College. Dr. Archibald T. Davidson of the Harvard department of music is to be the conductor.

Registration in the school of law, the college of business administration and the teachers' courses of Boston University are in progress today and will continue through the week. The first lecture in the teachers' courses is this afternoon at 4:30. The school of law will begin its work on Wednesday, while the college of business administration will end registration on Saturday and will hold its first class sessions on the following Monday at 7 p. m.

There are indications that in all these departments the attendance will exceed that of last year. The registrars of the school of law and college of business administration report an unusually large number of advance registrations.

T. Lawrence Davis, the first graduate of the college of business administration, who received his degree of B. B. A. last June, has been appointed assistant in the department of accounting. Other additions to the faculty are: Harry C. Bentley, professor and head of the department of accounting; Arthur E. Fitch, instructor in money and banking; Stanley G. H. Fitch, instructor in accounting; Daniel N. Handy, instructor in fire insurance; Liverus H. Howe, instructor in insurance.

The college of business administration will hold a public meeting in Jacob Sleeper hall at 8 p. m., Wednesday. The speaker will be Elijah W. Sells of New York. The Association of Certified Public Accountants will be guests of the college.

Seniors at Wellesley appeared today in caps and gowns for the first time at exercises held at Houghton chapel. They march to the chapel in a group to attend the usual morning service before classes begin for the academic year.

The new building, Tower Court, which has been built near the site of College hall, was today opened to students assigned there. A freshman class of 425, which registered last week, brings the total enrollment up to approximately 1520, the largest in the history of the institution.

Miss Mary Eliza Clark, Wellesley '13, has succeeded Miss Frances Williams as general secretary of the Christian Association. Miss Clark has been teaching for two years in Northfield Seminary.

Tech Enrollment 1800

With an enrollment in excess of 1800 Technology opened today. Registration from South America is particularly large and the number of Chinese this year is expected to exceed 55.

President Macaulay speaks before the entering class in Huntington Hall at 1 o'clock today and the captains of the different activities also will speak.

Governor Walsh will be a guest at the dedication of the annex of the Suffolk law school building at 45 Mt. Vernon street Wednesday evening. The school now has a total attendance of 500 young men.

More than 650 Greater Boston young men have entered for the evening courses at Wentworth Institute for the term which begins tonight. It is the largest registration for the night classes that Wentworth ever has had and exceeds the number of men enrolled for the day course, which now are in full swing.

The feature of the evening courses this year is the instruction in foundry chemistry that will be given for the first time for night students. About a score of men employed in foundries about Boston as superintendents, foremen and journeymen will take this evening course which will be in charge of Edwin A. Johnson, instructor.

There are two new instructors in the evening courses this year. John J. McHenry of Iliou, N. Y., will teach classes in tool making. Alton B. Pitts of Huntsville, Ala., will teach machine work. Mr. Pitts graduated from Wentworth only last June.

The evening classes are held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. The first term is from Sept. 27 to Dec. 21, the second from Dec. 29 to March 17.

Classes at Lasell Seminary in Auburn, Mass., are in full session today, registration having been completed last week. There are thus far about 200 students enrolled. Among the number are young women from China, Mexico, Ceylon, Hawaii and England. Mrs. B. Q. Artzani, a native of Cuba, has been added to

the faculty this year and will give instruction in a new course in Spanish. A new horseback riding teacher this year is Miss Jeanne McKay, who comes from Montana. She was formerly a student at Lasell.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Sept. 27
Sao Guglielmo, for Naples.....	Sept. 27
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam.....	Sept. 28
*Taormina, for Naples.....	Sept. 28
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa.....	Sept. 30
*Patria, for Naples-Marseilles.....	Sept. 30
*Cymric, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 1
*Arcturion, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 1
*Stampania, for Naples-Genoa.....	Oct. 2
*St. Paul, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 2
*Espagne, for Bordeaux.....	Oct. 2
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam.....	Oct. 2
*United States, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 3
*Cameronia, for Glasgow.....	Oct. 9
*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 9
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux.....	Oct. 9
*New York, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 9
*Duca d'Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa.....	Oct. 9
*Nordland, for Falmouth-Rotterdam.....	Oct. 12
*Car, for Archangel.....	Oct. 12
*Adriatic, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 13
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen.....	Oct. 13
*St. Louis, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 16
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen.....	Oct. 16
*California, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 16
*Chicago, for Bordeaux.....	Oct. 16
*Ryndam, Falmouth-Rotterdam.....	Oct. 19
*Lapland, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 20
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa.....	Oct. 20
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen.....	Oct. 21
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 23
*America, for Naples-Genoa.....	Oct. 23
*Sant' Anna, for Naples.....	Oct. 23
*Orduna, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 23
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa.....	Oct. 26
*Tuscania, for New York.....	Oct. 27
*Cymric, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 27
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen.....	Oct. 30
*St. Paul, for Liverpool.....	Oct. 30
*Rotterdam, Falmouth-Rotterdam.....	Oct. 30
*Caserta, for Naples.....	Oct. 30
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa.....	Oct. 30

*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports

Sailings from Philadelphia	Oct. 1
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports.....	Oct. 19
Sailings from Montreal	
Pomeranian, for London.....	Oct. 3
Sardinian, for Glasgow.....	Oct. 4
Carthian, for Glasgow.....	Oct. 13
Carthian, for London.....	Oct. 13
Sicilian, for London.....	Oct. 13

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	
California, for New York.....	Oct. 2
*St. Louis, for New York.....	Oct. 2
Lapland, for New York.....	Oct. 9
Orduna, for New York.....	Oct. 9
*Philadelphia, for New York.....	Oct. 10
Baltic, for New York.....	Oct. 13
Corcoran, for Montreal.....	Oct. 13
*St. Paul, for New York.....	Oct. 16
Tuscania, for New York.....	Oct. 16
Cymric, for New York.....	Oct. 20
Scandinavian, for New York.....	Oct. 23
Saxonia, for New York.....	Oct. 23
New York, for New York.....	Oct. 27
*St. Louis, for New York.....	Oct. 30

Sailings from London

Sailings from Montreal	Oct. 6
Corinthian, for Montreal.....	Oct. 6
Sicilian, for Montreal.....	Oct. 13
Pomeranian, for Montreal.....	Oct. 20

Sailings from Glasgow

Sailings from New York	Oct. 1
*Frederik, for Montreal.....	Oct. 1
Tuscania, for New York.....	Oct. 15
Cameronia, for New York.....	Oct. 23
Sardinian, for Montreal.....	Oct. 23
Carthian, for Montreal.....	Oct. 30
Sailings from Rotterdam	
Ryndam, for New York.....	Oct. 2
Rotterdam, for New York.....	Oct. 13
Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York.....	Oct. 23
Nordland, for New York.....	Oct. 30

Sailings from Genoa

Sailings from New York	Oct. 5
Europa, for New York.....	Oct. 7
Duca D'Aosta, for New York.....	Oct. 19
Stampania, for New York.....	Oct. 26

Sailings from Bergen

Sailings from New York	Sept. 20
Kristianstad, for New York.....	Sept. 20
Bergensfjord, for New York.....	Sept. 29

Sailings from Copenhagen

Sailings from New York	Sept. 30
Oscar II., for New York.....	Sept. 30
Frederik VIII., for New York.....	Oct. 12
United States, for New York.....	Oct. 23

Transatlantic Sailings WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco	Sept. 28
*Sonoma, for Sydney.....	Sept. 28
Sailings from Seattle	Sept. 28
*Manoa, for Honolulu.....	Sept. 28
Sailings from Vancouver	Sept. 28
*Niagara, for Sydney.....	Sept. 29
Sailings from Hongkong	Sept. 30
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle.....	Sept. 30
Sailings from Yokohama	Sept. 30
Canada Maru, for Tacoma.....	Sept. 30
Sailings from Honolulu	Sept. 25
Sierra, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 25
Manchuria, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 28
Sailings from Manila	Sept. 25
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma.....	Sept. 29
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.....	Sept. 30
Sailings from Sydney	Sept. 30
Makura, for Vancouver.....	Sept. 30
*Carries United States mail.	

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY

Sailings from Shanghai	July 1
Jethou.....	July 1
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30	
Alpine.....	Sept. 30
Elm Point.....	Sept. 30
Clemon Castle.....	Sept. 30
SUNDAY, OCT. 3	
City of Baroda.....	Oct. 3
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6	
Hyacinthus.....	Oct. 6
SUNDAY, OCT. 10	
Aymette.....	Oct. 10
TUESDAY, OCT. 12	
Cadque.....	Oct. 12
FRIDAY, OCT. 15	
Indrawadi.....	Oct. 15
SUNDAY, OCT. 17	
Colusa.....	Oct. 17
SUNDAY, N. S. W. July 31	

J. D. ROCKEFELLER JR., IN DENVER

DENVER, Col.—After a week spent in inspecting the coal camps of southern Colorado, John D. Rockefeller Jr., prepared for a series of conferences beginning here today, at which, it is expected, there will be formulated what ever labor policy results from his tour of inspection of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's properties. Mr. Rockefeller passed Sunday at the ranch of J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, near Denver.

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES MEET

NEW ORLEANS—Officials from many cities in the United States and Canada arrived here today to attend the nineteenth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities, which opens for a four-days' session John J. T. der Omaha, president, will preside.

SHIPPING NEWS

High prices featured trading at the fish pier today, all varieties of fish being several cents higher than last week. Scarcity of fish is said to be responsible, only seven trips of groundfish, four of mackerel and one of swordfish being on hand at South Boston and no arrivals at T. wharf. Dealers anticipate a large fleet of arrivals in a day or two. Groundfish arrivals: Buena 18,000 pounds, Olivia Sears 6000, Flora L. Oliver 147,000, Pontiac 57,000, Ethel B. Penny 24,000, Lucania 21,000 and W. M. Goodspeed 24,100. The Oliver also had 1000 halibut, Pontiac 400, Goodspeed 200 cusk and Penny 1000. The Eleanor brought 78 swordfish while mackerel arrivals were: Doris 4000 small, Wood & Mack 9 barrels, Sawyer 5 and Sarah 4. Quotations to dealers: Haddock \$6 per hundredweight, steak cod \$14.25, market cod \$5.75, pollock \$6.80, large hake \$6.25, medium \$4.25, cusk \$4.50, swordfish 12 cents per pound and small mackerel 12 cents per pound.

Receipts of fish were light at Gloucester today, arrivals being: Marguerite Haskins 180 barrels salt mackerel, Annie F. Kimball from Maine 900 quintals cured fish, Etta Mildred 6000 fresh fish and Jubilee 3000 fresh fish.

Passenger traffic both to and from Yarmouth was unusually large yesterday according to officials of that steamship line. The Prince Arthur came in with 701 passengers on board, the majority of whom were returning vacationists. Over 400 people went out on the Prince George when it sailed at 2 o'clock p. m.

With a cargo of 10,000 bales of wool on board the American steamer Colusa, Captain Lobez, is bound for this port from Australia. The vessel is now at Baltimore discharging 1000 tons of ore, and from there it will come direct to Boston.

Passengers aboard the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon, Capt. Benjamin Terry, arriving today from Port Limon and Havana were: Richard C. Shaw, a Costa Rican planter; Charles

Yglesia, a mining engineer; Blanca Gonzalez of Port Limon and Washington G. Woodward of Quincy. Juan Sanchez, Alejandro Lorenzo and Ramon Davina, members of the crew of the steamer Tenadores, who missed their vessel at Port Limon, were sent home on the Limon by the United States consul. The steamer brought in 35,500 stems of bananas and consignments of grapefruit, oranges, lemons and chocolate. The company's steamer San Mateo, Captain Robbins, sailed at noon today for Bocas del Toro, Panama, to load a cargo of bananas for this port.

Apple shipments from this port to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Manchester amounted to 1512 barrels last week. This makes a total of 2911 barrels for this season thus far. New York reports that 48,000 barrels have gone from there and Halifax reports shipments of 21,875 barrels. It is impossible to get reports from Montreal as the British government requires steamship companies to keep such information confidential until steamers reach the other side. Only about two thirds as many apples are leaving this country this year compared with shipments of last year.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Limon, Treffy, Port Limon and Havana.
Tug Chas P Greenough, Morse, Norfolk, twg bgs Margaret M Donohue.

Cleared

Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Gloucester, Hatch, Norfolk.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str H F Dimock, Colberth, New York.

Sailings

Cutter Gresham, Portsmouth.
Str H F Dimock, New York.
Steam Lighters Hercules, Scituate; Herbert, Scituate; Eureka, Newburyport.
Tugs W. H. Yerkes, Plymouth; Perth Amboy, Saco, twg bgs 791, and 705.

THREE U. S. SHIPS TO JOIN RESERVE FLEET

PHILADELPHIA—The battleships Wisconsin, Ohio and Missouri are to be transferred from the first line fleet to the reserve because of lack of trained men, it was said today at the Philadelphia navy yard. The pressing need of more men for the newer dreadnoughts was given as the reason for the withdrawal of a large number of them from each of these ships. Many of them, it was stated, will be assigned to the California, now in course of construction at New York. The Ohio and the Missouri were built in 1900 and have an average speed of 18 knots an hour. The Wisconsin, built in 1897, attains a speed of 17 knots an hour.

A year ago these ships were placed on the reserve fleet to undergo inspection. Following the inspection, they were placed on coast patrol duty in southern waters. Recently they returned from taking the Annapolis midshipmen on the annual cruise.

An admiral's inspection of the three ships, it was stated, will be held next Saturday.

ELKS ORDER HOME BEGUN

ROANOKE, Va.—The cornerstone of the new Elks national home at Bedford, Va., was laid Saturday. The group of buildings will cost more than \$500,000, and will be dedicated in 1916. Prominent Elks were present from all parts of the country, headed by Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson of Boston.

The Mitchell Military Boys School

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W. B. NUFORM.....\$1.00 to \$3.00
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Students—People. Information regarding Back Bay and Brookline furnished or unfurnished apartments. Telephone MISS FLOYD, Back Bay 3308, 114 Fenway.

COLONIAL VALUE
IN THE RESTORED
REDWOOD LIBRARY

Original Scheme of Old Newport Library Followed and Historic Art Works Restored

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The Rhode Island School of Design is urging the necessity of preserving in this country buildings and objects of historic interest by the enactment of measures both civic and national and gives the following account of the renovation work in the Redwood library at Newport, R. I., which has resulted in a revival of interest in local history, beside revealing to the public several art works of value.

The library, originally designed by Peter Harrison, a noted colonial architect, has in the course of its additions and repairs departed from the artistic standard of its builder and its collection of paintings has become less and less known and studied.

Several public-spirited citizens have recently raised funds and planned for the restoration of the building's old time simplicity and beauty, and for the cleaning of its paintings. The central hall has been remodeled in a manner in harmony with the features of Peter Harrison's work that remain in earlier parts of the building.

Chief among the old paintings shown in the group at the library are five by Gilbert Stuart including one of himself at the age of 24 years. All belong to his earlier period. Other artists represented in the collection are John Smibert, Chester Harding, G. P. A. Healey, Thomas Sully, Francis Alexander and Thomas Lawrence.

The Charles Bird King collection of portraits of Indian chieftains is also housed here. In all there are more than 200 paintings. In many cases the condition of the paintings have admitted of effective repair. There is still considerable more work to be done in the structure before its renovation is complete.

AGASSIZ HOUSE
IS TO BE USED AS
SCHOOL BUILDING

The Agassiz house at the corner of Quincy street and Broadway, Cambridge, at one time the home of the son of the famous archeologist, Prof. Jean L. R. Agassiz, for whom Agassiz museum is named and later occupied as the Speakers Club, is rapidly being put in order as a school building by the school officials of Cambridge while the new Agassiz school is being erected.

Suitable furniture is being installed and the interior of the building is being arranged generally for the use of the pupils as classrooms. As soon as this work is completed the pupils now housed in Lawrence hall and the Peabody school will be transferred there.

The Haggerty school in Mt. Auburn district is now partially occupied. The children have been transferred from the Collette and Cushing schools, while some of those at the Russell school who belong to the Haggerty school district have been changed over. Others will be transferred later.

The completion of the new Agassiz and Haggerty schools will go a long way toward bringing the conditions in the North and Old Cambridge districts back to normal.

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Located in the famous Green Dragon Camp overlooking the

Caves. Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30 and 2:30 to 6. Lunches put up

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EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING While You Wait.
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"The Photographer in Your Town"

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ARKANSAS NATIVES

LEAD POSTAL SAVINGS

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CENTRAL

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Correctly fitted hats "Different" than elsewhere found here, \$5 and up.

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DRY GOODS
GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA

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THE RIGHT WAY LAUNDRY
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RICHELIEU IS OUR QUALITY BRAND
JOHNSON BROS., 16 East 3d St.

CORDING to state specifications. After this road is completed, according to present plans, the pike will be extended as far as the western Michigan pike, says the Grand Rapids Press.

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PIANOS—PLAYER-PIANOS—VICTROLAS
Sold on Monthly Terms
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DALLAS, TEXAS.

A. HARRIS & CO.
The Women's Department Store—Every-thing for the gentle sex. Test our service. The McGUIRE CLEANING CO.

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Investigate Phone M-2847

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Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Bedsteads of every variety. Prices most moderate

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DREYFUS & SON

EL PASO, TEXAS

HARRY SWAIN—HABERDASHER
High grade wearables for men. Shirts made to order. 109 Texas St.

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Famous for Quality
JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

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ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GIVEN AT JOSEPHINE GEORGE'S MILLINERY IMPORT
Capitol Building and Rusk

Accessories for Women
EVERETT-BUELOW COMPANY
115 Main St. Phone 1000

ED. C. SMITH FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishings
Cash or easy terms. 1001 Main

INSURANCE—BINZ, SETTEGAST & OLIVER, 601 Binz Bldg. Losses adjusted and paid promptly. Tel. P-173.

Cut Flowers, Floral Offerings, Plants Main and McKinney. Phone P 1004

LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS CO.
Largest Exclusive Women's Store in the South. Mail orders filled

W. C. MUNN COMPANY
The largest exclusive retail store in Texas
Travis St., Capital Ave. and Main St.

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"ALFALFA" BUTTER
Is a select, fresh cream product "MADE TODAY," sold today, EVERY DAY. You "SEE" MAKE IT, and it's sold only where made.

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GEORGE A. PULLEN
Store and Office, 1007 15th St.
1331-33 Lawrence St. Phone Main 725

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We return all mail orders. 337 South 3rd St. Phone South 537

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DENVER'S LARGEST and FINEST
LADIES' FURNITURE. Tel. Main 7407

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Centrally located, cool, airy rooms; lawn, garden, swimming pool, billiard table. THE LANCASTER, 1705 Sherman St.

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EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY
M. J. LAWLER, PROPRIETOR
Work called for and delivered without extra charge

SHOES, HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS for all the family. THE REGENT STORE, Johnston & McDonald, 112-114 15th St.

"SPECIALTY LINES SHOP"—C. Pringle, 154 California St., 2nd fl., Brown's celebrated fish market. Phone 1000

STORAGE, moving, packing and shipping of household goods. The Benedict Warehouse & Transfer Co., 1611 Glenarm Pl.

THE ART NOOK will move to 1625 W. 1st St., second door from Orpheum, Oct. 1.

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Specializing in millinery hats, \$3.50 to \$5. 2nd Floor, over Goodworth's 5 & 10 ct. Store.

THE GIGANTIC—Quality Cleaning, Pressing & Repairing. Our wagons call everywhere. Tel. York 499, 700 E. Colfax Ave.

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Milk Pasteurized, Sterilized, Sealed Bottles. Tel. York 499

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FLORENCE H. BOES
918 16th St.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

THE WARDROBE—E. R. STANGLAND.
Prop. Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing. Tailoring. Phone 524, 809 1st Ave. N.

HELENA, MONT.

CLOTHES and HABERDASHERS
Everything for men and boys.
FRANKER & SMITH
THE NEW HUB

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CAFFERTY SHAY'S
Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods
Opposite Postoffice, 341 South Main St.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

BALFOUR APARTMENTS—Nice clean 2-bd. apts., furnished complete, reasonable rent. 1163 Belmont, cor. 20th.

BICYCLES, \$10.00 down, \$2.00 per week. A strictly bicycle salesroom and repair shop. M. SCOVILLE, 102 20th St.

CLOTHES—BUFFUM & PENDLETON
Benjamin Clothes, Knox and Stetson Hats. 311 Morrison St., opp. postoffice.

DIAMOND EXPERTS and Jewellers of the highest quality at JAEGER BROS., 131-133 Sixth—Oregonian Bldg.

FLORIST—NICKLAS & SON
403 Morrison St., near 11th. Main 9372-A
4064—Greenhouses, 7215 Belmont

PACIFIC COAST

PORTLAND, ORE. (Cont.)

GLOVES, HOSIERY, Umbrellas for men, women and children. Agts. Phoenix Hosiery. L. E. LONN, 300 Morrison St., op. P. O.

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 335 Russell. Your Satisfaction is Our Success. We Satisfy. Phones East 220, A-2264.

KENT'S—GROCERIES—267 Yamhill St. Tel. Main 2111. "He serves himself most who serves others best."

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SHAMPOOING—MANICURING
402 Central Building, 10th and Alder

PRINTING—THE BOYER PRINTING CO.
Invites your inquiries for printing.
JOHN C. BOYER, Mgr., 854 Fifth St.

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Mending, Socks darned free. Just phone OPERA HOUSE LAUNDRY

MILLINERY—TIFFET'S HAT SHOP
128 10th St., between Washington & Alder
Special attention to Tourists

RESTAURANTS
LEIGHTON'S DAIRY LUNCH
332 Washington St.

R. F. PRESCOTT
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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

UNITED STATES FOREIGN COMMERCE HAS ROOM TO GROW

Financier Points Out Need of This Country to Encourage Trade With Other Nations—Profitable Returns Likely by Wisely Loaning Money

William S. Kies, in charge of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York, in an address before the students and invited guests of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago, at the opening of the school year 1915-16, said, in part:

The United States today is in a unique position. Alone, of the great powers of the world, it is at peace. The trade and financial currents of the world seem to have reversed themselves, and this country, at the present time, is, temporarily at least, the financial and commercial center of the world. We are at present the greatest gold market, and the American dollar is the only currency that, no matter what happens, is reasonably certain to retain its stability and value.

The belligerent nations, straining every energy in their attempt to equip themselves more thoroughly to carry on the work of destruction have turned workshops and factories into plants for manufacturing munitions of war. Not able to keep pace with the demands for the terrible war machine of their making, they have opened their strong boxes and are pouring their hoarded gold into this country in a supreme effort to prepare for the final struggle. Nations whose former sources of supply were in Europe have been compelled to turn to the United States, and each week our custom house reports show shipments of merchandise to markets whose trade we have never before enjoyed.

The figures for the fiscal year recently ended show a trade balance in our favor of over a billion dollars, and each month of the new fiscal year has shown a balance in our favor which, if maintained, will cause the figures for the next fiscal year to be of even greater magnitude. With this vast favorable balance in sight, giving us an unprecedented call upon the gold supply of Europe; with the largest gold holdings in the banks of this country in our history; and with orders for over three quarters of a billion dollars' worth of munitions of war, to be manufactured in this country during the next two years, it would seem that we are entering upon an era of unexampled prosperity. But there is a reverse side to this picture.

The huge war orders placed in this country, and exaggerated reports of profits spread through the newspapers have encouraged labor, not without justification, to demand its share in these great profits. As a result forces of work have decreased and wages gone up. Laborers in other lines are making similar demands with the result that gradually but surely the wage standards throughout the country are being lifted. It has been shown by experience that when wages once reach a level it is almost impossible to lower them. If wages increase, the cost of production must necessarily increase. It may be well to ask what will be the effect upon this country's future of the abnormal conditions in industry and trade produced by these war orders.

We have been able in many lines, where wages are much higher in this country, to compete in foreign markets because of the ingenuity of the American laborer. We have been able to hold our domestic markets because of these facts and because, for many years, this country has had a protective tariff. But we have no monopoly upon machinery, and other nations, where they could not imitate, have purchased the use of our patents. Just prior to the outbreak of the war a low tariff policy had been inaugurated, and the effects were beginning to be apparent when the war broke out. Many manufacturing establishments had been running on half time and others were closed, while in some industries plans had been made to establish factories in other countries, owing to the impossibility of competition due to the difference in the cost of labor. In most instances the competition most feared was that of Germany. The abnormal conditions brought on by the war have enabled many of these concerns, temporarily, to prosper. The significant thing, however, is that wages have been increased in many of these lines. What will become of these industries after the war? It is reasonable to assume that production in Europe for some period after the war closes will proceed at a disadvantage, and at an actual higher cost. If it were possible to maintain wages in this country at anywhere near the former level, the margin which has kept us out of many of the markets of the world heretofore would be changed in our favor.

Within the last 25 years billions of dollars have been invested in factories and workshops, and the percentage of manufactured articles among our exports has been increasing yearly, while our exports of food products in normal years have been decreasing. For the fiscal year 1914, which ended just before the beginning of the war, and would therefore be considered as normal, of the total of our exports 18 per cent was of foodstuffs, as against 44 per cent in 1894, whereas manufactured products formed 47 per cent of our exports, as against 23 per cent in 1894. The value of the products of our factories increased 91 per cent from 1900 to 1910, and the number of persons employed in the United States in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits increased 90 per cent in the period 1890 to 1910, while the number of persons engaged in agricul-

ture increased only 37 per cent in the same period. These increases indicate to what extent our prosperity is dependent upon our manufacturing interests; the necessity of obtaining new outlets for our increasing products and the importance of maintaining our hold upon existing markets.

It is only in comparatively recent years that we have turned our attention seriously to foreign trade. Our domestic market is the largest market in the world, and our manufacturers, with remarkable skill and energy, have intensively developed it, with splendid results. As a general rule foreign markets have been given but little attention, and too often have been considered as a dumping ground in times of overproduction, to be forgotten when the demands of the domestic market were sufficient to absorb the production. Notwithstanding our unscientific methods in the development of foreign markets, the growth of our foreign trade presents a cheering picture.

Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to foreign countries have grown from \$376,616,000 in 1870 to \$2,428,506,000 in 1913. The increase in the exportation of manufactured articles alone grew from \$485,021,000 in 1880 to \$1,020,417,000 in 1912, a gain of 110 per cent. Germany, during the same period, increased her exports of manufactured articles from \$745,000,000 to \$1,480,142,000, or only 102 per cent increase. From 1870 to 1913 the population of Germany increased from 41,000,000 to 67,500,000, a gain of 61.6 per cent, while the population of the United States increased, during the same period from 38,538,000 to 97,028,000 or 151 per cent.

Considering the size of our country, its almost inexhaustible resources, and its growth in wealth and population, the growth of our foreign commerce, while encouraging, is not impressive. This country has greater productive resources than any other nation in the world. We have, with few exceptions, the raw materials to supply our manufacturing industries. Nature has given us innumerable water powers and an almost inexhaustible supply of coal. We have iron, stone, lumber and other construction materials in abundance with which to build factories and workshops. Add to our natural resources a plentiful supply of intelligent labor, and we have all the essential elements which should make us the greatest commercial nation of all times.

Our failure to develop our foreign commerce more rapidly in the past is due to certain fundamental difficulties which have hampered its growth. Our progress in the future will depend upon our ability to overcome these same difficulties. One fact stands out quite clearly, and that is that as a nation we have not heretofore seemed to appreciate the great importance of a large foreign commerce to the permanent prosperity of our country.

Foreign markets are created by foreign investments. England and Germany have together invested nearly \$5,000,000,000 in South America, and many of these loans have had in them the provision that the proceeds, where needed for materials, were to be expended in the country making the loan. On the other hand, there has been no substantial interest in this country in regard to foreign loans. We have heretofore needed so much money for the development of our resources that we have ourselves been obliged to borrow in Europe for this purpose. The investor in this country has generally avoided foreign loans, first, because of his want of knowledge of other countries, and, second, because he has felt a lack of confidence owing to the fact that we have had such loans. There is now afforded an opportunity for this country to change its position from a debtor into a creditor nation. We today have the greatest bank reserves and the largest holdings in our history. By wisely loaning to Europe, to South America and to the Orient, we shall create a new relationship of immeasurable value in promoting future profitable commercial intercourse.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$7.75, \$8.75 and \$9.50 bbl, \$1@1.15 bag; pastry, \$7.75 bbl, \$1 bag.
Butter—Print, 36@38c lb; tub, 33c.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 52c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 47c doz; fresh western first, 35c doz; cold storage, 30c doz.
Sugar—Granulated, 5½c per single lb; 5.30c per lb in 100-lb bags.
Beans—Medium pea 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, \$1.15 pk.
Potatoes—New, 4c qt, 20c pk; Maine, 15c pk, 55c bu, \$1 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, \$1.10 bu.
Oranges—California navels 35@45c doz.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN R. R.
NEW YORK—Rio Grande Southern Railroad reports for year ended June 30 last:

Operating revenue	1913	1914
Net earnings	\$555,300	\$608,021
Net earnings	148,331	150,141
Deficit	48,556	13,862

GOOD DEMAND APPEARS FOR COTTON CLOTH

Fine Goods of New Bedford and Prints of Fall River Suddenly Become Active and Prices Move Up Briskly

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Manufacturers of fine and fancy cotton cloths in this city and print cloth constructions in Fall River have found the demand for goods strong and active lately, with prices moving upward in a very decisive manner. The impetus behind this activity is found in the marked advances in cotton which have taken manufacturers as well as cloth buyers by surprise and led to eagerness to buy on the one hand and a reluctance to sell far ahead on the other.

Very few New England manufacturers would have conceded the probability of 11½ cents for common staple middling upland cotton a month ago, and there was a general disposition to hold back for prices even lower than those then prevailing. Cloth buyers, looking at the situation from their own standpoint, were talking of another drop somewhat like that of last year when 7 cents was reached. England was talking of putting cotton on the contraband list and actually did it, while representatives of the southern cotton growers were declaring that it meant disaster for them. Then, suddenly, before manufacturers or cloth buyers hardly realized what was happening, the cotton market started upward and it shot skyward at a rate which has amazed the mill men.

There is no question that not a few buyers of New Bedford and Fall River gray yarn fabrics were caught short and they have had difficulty in obtaining the early deliveries which they needed to cover their requirements. All along the line the demand for goods has broadened, with some buyers of fine and fancy goods seeking to place business with New Bedford mills running up to May of next year. But manufacturers both in this city and Fall River have been forced by the price movement of the raw material to go slowly in entering into long future commitments. They have turned down a considerable amount of deferred business because cloth buyers, though advancing their prices very sharply, were not willing to pay what the mill men considered to be commensurate with the risks involved.

New Bedford mills have sold a very sizable volume of goods, mostly on contracts calling for deliveries from the first of December to about the end of March. Fall River manufacturers have sold more nearby deliveries. Fully a third of the trading in the Fall River cloth market has been in the sale of goods from mill stocks for immediate delivery, and the bulk of the other two thirds has consisted of contracts running not more than two months. Fall River manufacturers declare that there is practically no margin of profits between present cotton and present cloth prices, but they are able to show some comfortable earnings on account of cotton bought at prices much lower than those now prevailing, or on stock goods made from such cheap cotton.

All the mills of this city and Fall River are running on their full-time schedules, and the broadened demand for goods makes it reasonably certain that they will continue to do so well into or through the winter. They are running fully 90 per cent of their machinery on the average. The fine goods mills of this city are operating on a much more profitable basis than the print cloth mills of Fall River, and it is now being intimated that several of the corporations that have not been paying dividends for a long time will soon begin to distribute earnings to stockholders. The optimism may be somewhat exaggerated, but the 20 per cent extra dividend declared by the Potomac mill last week naturally helps to maintain it.

New Bedford mill shares are very firm, with upward tendencies. Fall River shares are not so active, and show little change in either direction.

WISCONSIN EDISON COMPANY EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Wisconsin Edison Company's August gross was \$704,573, a decrease of 0.67 per cent; net \$258,335, a decrease of 5.55 per cent, and balance available for Wisconsin Edison and depreciation \$121,092, a decrease of 12.04 per cent. Twelve months' gross was \$8,452,550, a decrease of 3.14 per cent; net \$3,416,303, a decrease of 3.02 per cent, and balance available for Wisconsin Edison and depreciation \$1,781,428, a decrease of 8.10 per cent. The proportion for depreciation of subsidiary companies for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1915, was \$674,776, an increase of 6.95 per cent over similar appropriation for preceding year.

DURUM WHEAT

Durum wheat at Duluth has accumulated almost to the volume of spring wheat arrivals. The former at the latest report on stocks had 1,250,000 bushels, compared with spring wheat of 1,976,000 bushels. The prices of No. 2 durum on track at 95 to 98 are 1 cent or more above No. 2 northern. Durum has lost only about 3 cents a bushel compared with last year, while northern is 11 cents lower.

UNITED SHOE'S BUSINESS HOLDS TO BETTERMENT

The domestic business of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which took a turn for the better about the middle of August, continues on the upgrade. Thus far the increased activity has been due chiefly to war orders received by shoe manufacturers, although during the past two weeks the regular lines have begun to look up. Altogether the "come-back" in the shoe business has necessitated the addition of about 300 employees to the United Shoe force at Beverly, Mass., bringing total close to 3000, compared with a low point of something over 2600 when the depression in the shoe business was, at its worst, a month or six weeks ago.

For several months past United Shoe has been doing the smallest business in its history, but officials believe that the turn has come at last, and that the coming months should tell a very different story.

One bright side of the situation in recent months has been the extraordinary way in which its foreign business has revived. Great Britain is doing a tremendous business, while in France and Germany operations are back almost to normal. After the war broke out the United company's business in these latter countries was practically non-existent.

Thanks to this favorable foreign situation United Shoe's business and earnings, as a whole, are nearly normal. As there is no sign of any letup abroad, this means that should the shoe industry in the United States show any sustained revival United Shoe would do the biggest business in its history.

COST OF GAS PER THOUSAND FEET

At the close of each fiscal year the books and accounts of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company are audited for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of gas per thousand feet in conformity with the provision of the legislative act passed nine years ago relating to the sliding scale of gas prices.

The audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which is just completed, shows average cost of gas per thousand feet in comparison with previous years as follows (in cents):

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Gas made	23.31	30.14	24.35	22.73	23.27
Gas bought	29.97	29.95	29.89	29.89	29.83
Gas made & bought	28.25	30.04	27.38	25.97	26.22
Gas sold	28.83	31.06	28.31	26.89	27.13
Distributing exp.	20.33	21.46	20.56	21.36	22.01
Tot cost	49.18	52.52	48.87	48.25	49.14

In total. The cost of gas in 1909-1910 year was 48.57 cents, in 1908-1909, 52.72 cents, in 1907-8, 55.64 cents. The amount of gas made, purchased and sold in cubic feet by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in the past six fiscal years ended June 30 compares as follows (000,000 omitted):

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Made	2,867	3,140	3,094	3,139	3,062	2,917
Bought	3,320	3,183	2,991	2,912	3,425	2,974
Total	6,277	6,293	6,085	6,051	6,487	5,891
Gas sold	6,132	6,089	5,891	5,754	6,294	5,637

From New England Gas & Coke Co. Gas sold in 1908-9 fiscal year was 4,773,000,000 cubic feet; in 1907-8, 4,512,000,000 cubic feet.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Campaign is being waged for increased wheat production on British Isles.

Shipments of horses from Boston to the war zone have now crossed the 40,000 mark.

Grain shipments were resumed last week from Boston with 315,974 bushels going out. About 324,000 bushels will be shipped this week.

There are over 900,000 Ford cars in existence. Production for the coming year is estimated at 600,000. Over 60 per cent of Ford cars are sold to farmers. Governors of New York stock exchange will consider question of establishing commission for all stocks selling at or above \$10 a share at \$12.50 a hundred, and \$6.25 a hundred for all stocks under \$10. This step will remove all consideration of a stock's par value.

Six hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six passenger automobiles were sold in United States by American manufacturers in year to June 30 last, valued wholesale at \$450,941,131, and 37,700 commercial vehicles valued at \$72,522,692. For year ending June 30, 1915, 515,101 cars, passenger and commercial, were sold, valued at \$485,000,000. Increase in number of cars was 38 per cent and in value 10 per cent. Pittsburgh special says: "Production of pig iron today is greatest in history of the country. Output at present is somewhat more than 2,700,000 tons a month. As a result, ore shipments from the upper lake docks will be carried on as late as the season will permit. It is doubtful if enough ore can be brought down by boats to tide over the winter, and the railroads will be freely used from Minnesota and Wisconsin as a result."

New Balkan crisis and moratorium problems produced heavy tone on Paris bourse for week ended Sept. 25. Renten were steady around 67.25, but coppers, gold mines, De Beers and Russian industrials were weak. Bank notes issued have increased 42,500,000 francs; new gold received amounts to 62,500,000 francs; pre-moratorium acceptances retired total 15,000,000 francs; and there has been a further advance in war finances of 100,000,000 francs. Finance Minister Ribot emphasizes impossibility of further postponement of settlements in view of need for arranging forthcoming loan.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

State Commissioner of Corporations William D. T. Treiry issued charters last week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

The Green Star Children's Shoe Company, Haverhill—Incorporators, Harry Zubik, Charles Tuchner, Jacob Tuchner; authorized capital, \$5000.
Tudor Lunch Company, Boston—George Intropoulos, Andrew Costes et al.; \$3000.
Charles, Henry & Crowley Company, Inc., Boston—Charles W. Alsterlund, Vincent F. Crowley, Lloyd D. Bolton; retail merchandise, \$2000.
Dinn-Semmons Company, Springfield—Lloyd Dinn, Harry G. Semmons, Thomas J. Glester; automobiles, \$10,000.
Vaandrigh-Dray Company, Boston—Charles S. Davis, Charles S. Davis, Jr., Harvey L. Vaandrigh; \$6000.
North American Securities Company, Boston—Charles M. Ludden, Carleton H. Hutchinson, Joseph W. Warren, Herbert A. Palmer; \$6000.
Victor Swanson Boston—Victor Swanson, William W. Babcock, Judith Anderson; general contractors, \$10,000.
Central Maine Potato Company, Boston—Almon F. Heald, Thomas H. Fairbanks; \$10,000.

Massachusetts Fibreform Company, Boston—Charles H. Littlefield, Milliecent A. Bardsley, Nettie L. Crosby; \$5000,000.
The Bankers Security and Mortgage Company, Boston—Arthur G. McVey, Samuel Kalesky, George L. Cohen; \$25,000.
Brookline Garage, Inc., Chelsea—William Eburne, Jr., Horace Eburne, Della E. Manning; \$5000.

John J. McCarthy Company, Easton—Mary V. McCarthy, Mary M. Kelleher, Alice L. McCarthy; general coal and wood business; \$25,000.
Brookside Dairy, Inc., Northampton—James H. Hurley, Dexter W. French, Albert F. Addis; \$5000.

Vibratore Piano Company, Boston—James K. R. Gamage, Blon B. Libby, Henry D. Suss; \$5000.
Whiting Stationery Company, Holyoke—William F. Whiting, William Whiting, Sidney E. Whiting; \$100,000.

Whiting & Co., Inc., Holyoke—William F. Whiting, William Whiting, Sidney E. Whiting; paper, \$100,000.
Restaurant Securities Company, Boston—Harold W. Loker, Helen I. Challis, Francis D. Bennett; \$50,000.

The Merchants' Advertising Service Corporation, Boston—W. Frederick Murtagh, L. M. Maguire, Thomas H. Mahony; \$100,000.

The Burns Company, Andover—William J. Burns, David S. Burns, Joseph S. Burns; men's furnishings, \$5000.
F. H. Newton Company, Boston—Frederick H. Newton, William T. Russell, George Little; building materials; \$40,000.

Louis Augustus H. Foucher, Carl Carlberg, John Noren; \$50,000.
Blackstone Realty Company, Boston—John R. Blackstone, George M. Murray, Albert M. Johnson; \$50,000.

R. A. Mann Company, Boston—Walter S. Ralshake, Marion B. Cole; \$50,000.
Mail and Courier Publishing Company, Salem—Clara K. Smith, Joseph Theriault, Edith Theriault; \$25,000.

Richard Wright, Inc., Newton—Mabel M. Greenwood, Edward A. Greenwood; retail groceries; \$5000.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES' EARNINGS GOOD

During the first seven months of its current fiscal year Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies earned a balance above the 5 per cent interest on its own \$12,469,000 bonds of 9 per cent on its approximately \$15,000,000 preferred stock.

This is at the rate of fully \$15 per share per annum, a figure which is expected to be attained considering the fact that the parent company has an independent income of its own which does not show up in the subsidiary figures of \$300,000, representing net returns from certain terminal and other investments. This \$300,000 is nearly 50 per cent of the interest charge on its own collateral trust bonds.

July figures made a brilliant comparison with July of last year. Compared with a deficit of \$51 there was a balance of net earnings of \$220,155. For the seven months net profits have made an increase of 320 per cent.

The gains in Atlantic, Gulf earnings which in March and April were considered even by the management to be an occasional or incidental development, have now become the regular rule. It is becoming clearer month by month that Atlantic, Gulf has probably entered upon a period of sustained larger earning power.

MAINE CENTRAL ANNUAL REPORT

Maine Central has issued a pamphlet report to stockholders for the year ended June 30. The income account, showing a surplus after 6 per cent paid in dividends of \$95,020 was recently published. The road shows some good gains in average revenue per unit of passenger and freight service.

Traffic statistics for years ended June 30 compare as follows:

	1915	1914	1913
Av mile op.	1,216	1,207	1,205
Tons rev frt.	6,063,019	1,353,703	7,282,464
Tons car 1 mi	61,254	708,804	619,251
Av trs tr mi.	290,400	269,921	239,487
Av rev tr mi.	1,076c	1,080c	1,086c
Pass car tr.	3,713,035	4,147,913	4,769,409
Pass car 1 mi.	138,901	161,031	168,639
Av rev pass mi.	2,378c	2,184c	2,038c

LOWER GRAIN ESTIMATES

Argentine ministry of agriculture has reduced its estimates of production of wheat, flax and oats for the season of 1914-15. The figures in metric tons of 2204.6 pounds each are 4,530,000 tons of wheat, 4,198,500 tons of flax, and 831,000 tons of oats. The decrease was due to heavy rains which seriously retarded the threshing operations.

EIGHT MONTHS' EARNINGS OF WOOLWORTH COMPANY GAIN

Increase Amounts to Nearly 7 Per Cent—If Same Ratio Holds Year's Gross Sales Will Total About \$73,000,000—Net May Be 11½ Per Cent on Common

The gross earnings of the F. W. Woolworth Company for eight months of 1915 were \$43,955,608, compared with \$41,161,680 for the first eight months of 1914, an increase of \$2,793,918, or nearly 7 per cent. If the earnings for the eight months of the current year bear the same ratio to the total year's sales as those of the corresponding period of 1914 did to the total of that year, the gross sales for 1915 will be about \$73,000,000.

If this estimate is correct, and the normal margin of profit is received on it, the net profits for the year will be about \$6,750,000, which would mean more than 11½ per cent on the common stock after paying 7 per cent on the preferred. If gross sales reach \$73,000,000 this year, they will mark an increase of \$20,000,000 in four years, nearly \$30,000,000 in six years and \$40,000,000 in eight years. Net profits of \$6,750,000 will show an increase of \$2,000,000 in six years and \$4,000,000 in nine years.

The gross sales and net profits with the annual increase in each since 1908 have been as follows:

	Gross Sales	Annual Increase	Net Profits	Annual Increase
1908	\$27,706,684		\$2,723,364	
1909	32,068,145	\$5,361,461	2,971,119	\$247,755
1910	36,309,774	4,241,629	3,617,007	645,888
1911	44,438,193	8,128,419	4,702,802	1,085,795
1912	50,841,547	6,403,354	5,065,051	362,249
1913	52,616,124	1,774,577	5,905,256	840,205
1914	60,357,767	7,741,643	5,414,798	409,542
1915	62,288,027	1,930,260	6,401,118	986,320
1916*	69,619,669	7,331,642	6,429,898	21,778

*Decrease.

The average annual increase in gross sales has been more than \$5,000,000 and the average annual increase in net profits about \$460,000, which is nearly 1 per cent on the common stock. The net profits, preferred dividends paid, the balance for the \$50,000,000 common, per cent earned on the common since organization have been:

	Net Profits	Preferred Div.	Balance Earned
1912	\$5,414,798	\$1,000,000	\$4,414,798
1913	6,401,118	1,000,000	5,401,118
1914	6,429,898	997,500	5,432,398

The average balance for dividends on the common stock has been 10 per cent per year. Dividends on the common were begun in September, 1912, at the rate of 1 per cent quarterly. After three payments, the rate was increased to 1½ per cent and paid for two years. In June of this year, the rate was further increased to 7 per cent, which is the same rate as is paid on the preferred. The company will have no difficulty in paying this rate and leaving at least \$2,000,000 at the present rate of earnings to cut down the good will account, which enhances the value of the common stock.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

RED SOX SHOULD WIN AMERICAN PENNANT SOON

Need Only a Few More Victories in Order to Put the Question of Baseball Championship Beyond Any Doubt

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.	1914
Boston	58	46	.558	.601
Detroit	56	42	.571	.521
Chicago	47	51	.480	.462
Washington	40	64	.385	.324
New York	36	68	.344	.438
St. Louis	32	65	.330	.422
Cleveland	26	72	.263	.322
Philadelphia	19	85	.182	.276

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.	
Detroit 5, Washington 1.	
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.	
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 5.	
Cleveland 6, New York 1.	
New York 6, Cleveland 1.	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

No games scheduled.	
GAMES TODAY	
St. Louis at Boston.	
Cleveland at New York.	
Chicago at Philadelphia.	
Detroit at Washington.	

With the clubs in the American league today entering on their last full week of the championship season of 1915 the chief interest is centered on the games in which the Red Sox and Detroit clubs will take part. With their present margin over Detroit, there is indeed little doubt but the Boston club will secure the pennant and the right to represent the American league in the coming world's series; but it will still be necessary for the Red Sox to win a few more games or Detroit lose some, before Manager Carrigan's men can actually be declared the champions.

Boston now has 10 games to play in order to complete its full schedule of 154 games. Two of these games will be against the Cleveland team and these cannot be played unless they take place on one of the open dates the first of this week. Boston is not scheduled to play Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, and the contests could be played Thursday as that is also an open date for Cleveland. As it does not look as if the playing of these games would have any material effect on the winning of the pennant, it is more than probable that they will not be played.

Conceding the championship to the Red Sox, there is no question but Detroit will finish a good second as the margin over Chicago is too large to be overcome so late in the season. At one time last week it looked as if Washington would succeed in passing Chicago and taking third place in the standing, but this does not look very probable at the present time. The Senators will finish fourth as their margin is a very safe one for so late in the race.

There is still some doubt as to whether New York or St. Louis will lead the second division. New York is holding that place and appears to have a fairly good margin, but as Manager Donovan's men will have to meet the Red Sox in a series of five games, while St. Louis will be meeting Chicago, there is a possibility that Manager Riskey will get the Browns up to fifth place. His team is certainly playing splendid baseball just now and should not only finish the year strongly, but should get a good start next spring.

Cleveland is sure of seventh place, not at all a bad showing considering what the club has gone through this year. There appear to be one or two very promising pitchers in the squad at the present time and Manager Fohl will give all his attention to trying to develop new men for 1916.

It is many a day since the Philadelphia Athletics had to be contented with last place and a winning percentage of less than .300. Were it not for the fact that Manager Mack is known to be a great manager and commands the respect of all baseball fans as to his ability to produce winners, the outlook for the Athletics would be anything but promising for 1916. Manager Mack has stated that he is going to have a better team within two years than the one he had before the release of Collins, Murphy, Bender, Coombs, Plank and the withdrawal of Baker. With this statement in view, the other club managers in the American league had better prepare for more opposition from the Athletics in 1916 than they have had in 1915.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THIS WEEK

Monday—Detroit at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, Cleveland at New York, St. Louis at Boston.	
Tuesday—Detroit at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia, Cleveland at New York.	
Wednesday—Chicago at Cleveland; Washington at Philadelphia.	
Thursday—Washington at Philadelphia.	
Friday—St. Louis at Chicago, Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia.	
Saturday—St. Louis at Chicago, Cleveland at Detroit, Boston at Washington, New York at Philadelphia.	
Sunday—St. Louis at Chicago, Cleveland at Detroit.	

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

Yale 7, Maine 0.	
Princeton 13, Georgetown 0.	
Harvard 50, Colby 6.	
Dartmouth 13, Massachusetts A. C. 0.	
Syracuse 43, East Syracuse 0.	
Union 6, St. Lawrence 0.	
Carleton 0, Lebanon Valley 0.	
Lafayette 14, Muhlenberg 7.	
Lehigh 21, Ursinus 0.	
Pennsylvania State 26, Westminster 0.	
Pennsylvania 7, West Virginia 0.	
Rutgers 55, Albright 0.	
Amherst 14, Middlebury 7.	
Trinity 27, Norwich 0.	
Washington and Jefferson 0, Geneva 0.	
Bucknell 0, Susquehanna 0.	
Dickinson 0, Western Maryland 0.	
Bowdoin 10, New Hampshire State 0.	
Carnegie 25, Ohio 0.	
Worcester P. I., Connecticut A. C. 0.	
Williams 15, Reussler 0.	
Brown 38, R. I. State 0.	
Oberlin 6, Heidelberg 0.	
Hamilton 12, Clarkson 6.	
Case 26, Akron 6.	

MISS BJURSTEDT AMONG WINNERS AT LONGWOOD

National Champion Easily Defeats Miss Marion Homans in First Round of Tourney

Play started this morning in the annual fall invitation lawn tennis tournament for women on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. There was a good-sized entry list, but considerable disappointment was expressed when it was announced that Miss F. A. Ballin and Mrs. Barger-Wallach, both of New York, had defaulted.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York and Norway, the national champion, had an easy time winning her first and second round matches, defeating Miss Marion Homans of Boston in the first round, 6-1, 6-4; and then winning from Miss Phyllis Sears in the second round, 6-1, 6-0. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss F. A. Ballin, New York, by default.
Miss Clara Deane, Boston, defeated Mrs. G. A. Lyon, Boston, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Edith Foster, Boston, defeated Mrs. S. M. Folton, 2d, Boston, by default.
Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Miss Nora Saltonstall, Boston, 6-0, 6-1.
Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Ruth Harrington, Boston, defeated Mrs. G. R. Wadsworth, Boston, by default.
Mrs. H. B. Smith, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Margaret Burnham, Boston, 7-5, 6-1.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt, New York, defeated Mrs. Oris Bates, Boston, by default.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. C. G. Loring, Boston, defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach, New York, by default.
Mrs. N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss Gertrude Hunnewell, Boston, by default.
Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, defeated Miss Evelyn MacLeod, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss E. R. Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, Boston, 6-4, 6-0.
Mrs. Robert Roy, New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth Dwight, Boston, 6-3, 6-4.
Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Mrs. George deGersdorff, New York, 8-0, 6-3.
Miss Eleanor Lindsay, New York, defeated Miss Edith Pitkin, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Mary Winsor, Boston, defeated Miss Isabelle Mumford, Boston, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt, New York, defeated Miss Phyllis Sears, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

THIRD ROUND

Miss Phyllis Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Oris Bates, Boston, by default.
Miss Ina Kissell, New York, defeated Mrs. William Amory, 2d, Boston, 6-3, 6-0.
Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Alice Thorndike, Boston, defeated Mrs. M. R. Lincoln, Boston, 6-4, 6-0.
Miss Pauline Francke, Boston, defeated Miss Ruth Nickerson, Boston, 7-5, 6-1.
Mrs. A. W. Shupe, Boston, defeated Miss Pauline Francke, Boston, 6-3, 6-0.
Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Boston, defeated Miss Ruth Harrington, Boston, 2-6, 6-2, 8-6.
Miss Edith Foster, Boston, defeated Miss Clara Deane, Boston, 6-3, 6-2.

PICKUPS

The Pittsburgh Nationals have but four more games to play this season.

This is the last full week of play in the American and National league championships of 1915.

The exhibition game between the Boston Nationals and Cleveland American Association teams was not played yesterday.

The Detroit-Americans gained half a game on the Red Sox Saturday by taking both games of their double-header from Washington.

Hamilton of St. Louis and Foster of the Red Sox had a fine pitcher's battle Saturday and better support gave the victory to the last named.

Pitcher Ames of St. Louis held the Giants to six hits yesterday and his team won, 3 to 2. The former New York pitcher is doing splendid work this fall.

Harvard will not have the same kind of a championship baseball schedule next spring as this year. The old system of best two out of three will be used in 1916.

The Brooklyn Nationals have drafted C. H. Callahan of Norwood, Mass., from the Sioux City team of the Western league. He is an infielder, and will report to Brooklyn at once.

Tipple, the pitcher secured from the Indianapolis club, pitched a splendid game for the New York Americans Saturday, holding Cleveland to four hits and one run. The run was a home run by Roth.

IRWIN MAY COACH HARVARD NINE

NEW YORK—Arthur Irwin, scout of the New York American league baseball team, is reported as a candidate for the position of coach of the Harvard varsity baseball team to succeed P. D. Haughton, who coached the team last spring after Coach F. J. Sexton resigned. Irwin has helped coach at Harvard in years past. It is expected that the Harvard baseball committee will meet soon and pass on the application.

PROF. TAFT TO ADDRESS TEACHERS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Prof. William H. Taft will speak Oct. 27 at a convention of the Michigan State Teachers Association in Saginaw, says the Press.

NEW CONFERENCE FOR COLLEGES IN CHICAGO REGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—A new college conference, composed of institutions caught between high school and university competition, has been formed in this city and will be known as the Chicago District College Conference. Schools represented are Joliet College, Lane College, Wheaton College, Lewis Institute and the collegiate department of Crane technical high school. A football schedule has been arranged as follows:

Oct. 2, Lane College at Wheaton; Crane College at Joliet; 10, Joliet College at Lane; 22, Wheaton College at Lewis; 30, Wheaton College at Crane.

Nov. 5, Crane College at Lane; 12, Lewis College at Lane; 13, Joliet College at Wheaton; 20, Lewis College at Joliet; 25, Crane College at Lane.

Basketball will be played during the winter, and in the spring baseball and a big track meet at Wheaton the first Saturday in June, will continue the athletic partnership.

W. C. Meyers of Crane was elected president of the conference, with Professor Turnbull of Wheaton as secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Jones of Joliet as vice-president.

WOMEN'S TOURNEY AT MONTCLAIR OCT. 5-9

MONTCLAIR—A women's invitation tennis tournament will begin at the Montclair Athletic Club courts Oct. 5, and finals will be played Oct. 9. Those invited to take part include Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Frederick Smith. The committee in charge is composed of Miss Florence Sheldon, Mrs. H. H. Bradley, Mrs. Orten Brewer, Mrs. Clarence Brown and Mrs. E. T. Merrick, assisted by Otto Hineck, F. B. Hogue, F. A. Seller, W. B. Spencer and T. B. Dorman.

SIDELINES

Coach Daly has got to develop an entire new backfield at West Point this fall.

Captain Wilson was the first Yale player to score a touchdown on Yale field this fall.

Middlebury has a splendid center in Lang. He showed up strongly in the game with Amherst Saturday.

Captain Mahan of Harvard played only a few minutes Saturday, but in that short time he showed that he was just as good as ever.

Wesleyan University has a squad of 42 players practicing under Coach Eustis. Fifteen of them are veterans. On the whole the squad is rather light.

Benfer, a star on the Albright football team last fall, will not enter Lafayette this fall, but has returned to Albright for post-graduate work.

Judging from the way the Princeton second team has been penetrating the varsity line in practice, the task of Coach Rush is going to be a hard one.

Drigg's punting and ability to follow the ball gave Princeton her victory over Georgetown Saturday. Coach Rush is starting at the bottom and building up.

Harvard's rush line appears to have the players necessary for a great line, but they need a lot of coaching to bring them up to the standard set by the 1914 line-men.

Harvard is the first one of the big four to be scored on this year and Colby well deserved the honor as the Maine college put up a fast game, taking good advantage of the forward pass.

J. H. Berry, Jr., leading candidate for the University of Pennsylvania eleven this fall, is the athlete who surprised the college world last April by taking the Pentathlon event in the Pennsylvania relay race.

Wilmot Whitney had the glory of scoring the first touchdown made at Harvard this fall. He is the man who pitched in the baseball game at Cambridge last spring which won the championship for the Crimson over Yale.

Reports from Ann Arbor, Mich., state that Larry Spahn, star punter of the University of Michigan varsity last year, may enter Yale. He is not at Michigan this year owing to failure to keep in the scholarship requirements.

Wiggin promises to develop into a splendid varsity center at Harvard this fall. He made a name for himself on the freshman team last year and should Wallace be declared ineligible he will no doubt be the regular man for the place.

One noticeable result from the coaching of Hardwick at Annapolis this fall seems to be the increased practice at the forward pass. In Hardwick they have a splendid man to coach this specialty, as he was very successful in receiving the passes thrown to him in the last Harvard-Yale game.

Harvard is to get another Wendell and another Felton today when the candidates for the freshman eleven report. W. P. Felton comes from Milton Academy and is a brother of S. M. Felton '13, the famous left-footed punter and varsity pitcher. S. P. Wendell comes from Morristown preparatory school and is a brother of P. L. Wendell '13 and John Wendell.

BUSY WEEK FOR COLLEGE TEAMS AND COACHES

Saturday's Results Show That Much Must Be Done to Get Football Eleven Into Championship Form

Now that the leading college football teams of the East have had a chance to show just what they can do in actual competition the coaches at the various institutions will start in today to drill their candidates in such points as they showed a lack of knowledge last Saturday. That all of the teams were rather crude in their work was only to be expected.

Good and bad football were shown in all of the contests played Saturday. Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania naturally attracted the most attention and the coaches at these four universities have a lot of work ahead of them this week in order to get ready for the games which are to be played on Saturday.

Harvard and Yale came through their games with very good sized scores. The Crimson, however, had to be contented with being scored against, as Colby made a touchdown by showing some very excellent playing, using the forward pass to advantage. On the other hand Harvard appeared to have a very good attack for so early in the season. The rush line looks big enough to furnish a strong defense; but the players need a lot of instruction before they will be able to make the best of their possibilities.

Yale showed up well both on the offensive and defensive. With the exception of the last half of the game, Maine could do little or nothing with her attack, but when Yale put in two substitute ends, the opponents made some good gains on end rushes. Yale used the lateral pass and quarterback run to advantage.

Princeton won her game against Georgetown through superior knowledge in football fundamentals. Coach Rush has evidently been devoting his time to teaching the Princeton players football from the ground up and he has made marked progress. On the whole the showing made by the Orange and Black must be regarded as very satisfactory and promising much for the future.

Pennsylvania was hard pressed to win from West Virginia by 7 to 0 and it looks as if the Red and Blue coaches would have hard work ahead of them to turn out a representative team this year. Dartmouth, also, did not show very much strength against Massachusetts A. C., winning by only 13 points to 0. Amherst and Williams won their games by narrow margins while the Carlisle Indians had to be contented with a no-score game.

In the West the conference eleven devoted the day to practice as their season does not open until Saturday.

CANDIDATES FOR FRESHMAN TEAM REPORT TODAY

Harvard's freshman football season of 1915 is scheduled to start this afternoon, when the candidates report to Head Coach Leverett Saltonstall '14. Saltonstall was assistant coach to Dr. Paul Withington last year. This year he will have as his chief assistants, F. Wiglesworth '15 and D. J. Wallace '16.

Several preparatory star football players are expected to be in the squad, including E. L. Casey, former Phillips Exeter Academy captain; S. P. Wendell from Morristown preparatory school and a brother of P. L. and John Wendell, former Harvard football stars; W. P. Felton from Milton academy, brother of S. M. Felton '13, one of the best punters the Crimson ever had; Rufus Bond, former Everett high tackle, and H. C. Flower from Middlesex school, a halfback and drop kicker.

Candidates for the position of manager of the team are also expected to report today. Some of them have already been doing work for the varsity squad. The competition for this position is expected to extend through most of the season.

All men who are to try for the freshman and varsity cross-country teams have also been ordered to report today to Coach Alfred Shrubbs at the locker building. The training table for these men is to start next week. As there are many vacancies in the varsity team this fall, all candidates with any desire to run are being urged to report.

Competition for second assistant crew manager is also to start today. They have been ordered to report to Manager S. M. Felton '16.

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

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TEN LEADING PASS RUNNERS

ANTIAGO MAY GET STADIUM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ANTIAGO, Chile—A football game held here recently and attended by more

W
F
Sh
R
L
B
S

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wood, Boston	14	4	.775
Forster, Boston	10	7	.729
Shore, Boston	10	7	.729
Ruth, Boston	17	7	.708
Leonard, Boston	14	6	.700
Bohland, Detroit	13	6	.684
Scott, Chicago	12	11	.641
Johnson, Washington	25	13	.657
Dauess, Detroit	23	12	.657
Faber, Chicago	22	12	.647

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Alexander, Philadelphia	30	9	.769
Manaux, Pittsburgh	21	7	.750
Ruth, Cincinnati	17	6	.739
Rucker, Brooklyn	14	4	.778
Smith, Brooklyn	13	8	.619
Smith, Brooklyn	13	8	.619
Smith, Brooklyn	13	8	.619
Smith, Brooklyn	13	8	.619
Smith, Brooklyn	13	8	.619
Smith, Brooklyn	13	8	.619

SECOND SERIES OF RACES TODAY AT SHEEPSHEAD

Seven Entries for Astor Cup Qualify in First Event—Big Auto Contest Starts Saturday

NEW YORK—The second set of elimination trials for the Sheepshead bay speedway automobile race which is to take place next Saturday is being held today. The first set was held Saturday, at which time seven of the drivers who have entered the race for the Astor cup qualified.

Dario Resta made the best time in the trials, turning two miles in 1m. 8.20s., at a rate of 100 miles an hour. Barney Oldfield qualified with an average speed of 102 1/2 miles an hour.

More than 5000 persons watched the drivers tune up their cars. At times there were four or five on the track. According to the conditions of the elimination tests, the cars must make two miles, or one lap of the track, at a rate of more than 85 miles an hour. Judging from Saturday's tests, this will be easy for all of the 30 entries, for the slowest time was 91 miles an hour, made by Haibe.

Resta was the first to qualify in the elimination test. The drivers had to combat with a strong wind on the back stretch. The drivers who qualified were:

Driver Time, Av. Miles two miles per hour

Resta	1:08.20	102 1/2
Oldfield	1:10.07	102 1/2
Anderson	1:10.84	102
Burnham	1:10.85	102
Rooney	1:11.45	102
Grant	1:13.00	98 1/2
Haibe	1:19.29	91

OFFICERS NAMED FOR DARTMOUTH ATHLETIC BOARD

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth athletic council which met here Saturday elected Prof. C. E. Bolser '97, president, and Prof. C. H. H. Lingley, secretary. No successor to Graduate Manager J. E. Ingersoll was selected. The council ratified the appointment of C. H. Hazeltine as baseball coach.

The following insignias were awarded to the managers of the 1915 and 1916 team: J. F. Gile, football; H. W. Marble, baseball; R. F. Evans, track; R. Parkhurst, hockey; R. A. Burles, basketball; J. P. English, tennis; R. L. Davidson, freshman track; R. F. Devoe, freshman baseball; L. W. Rogers, freshman football.

The resignation of J. E. Ingersoll '11 as graduate manager of athletics, was accepted by the Dartmouth athletic council. Ingersoll will remain until the close of the football season.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Miss Clare Cassel of New York won the women's singles lawn tennis trophy in the Mountain (N. J.) cup tournament Saturday by defeating Miss F. A. Ballin, also of New York, in the final round, 7-5, 6-1.

Ralph Jones of the University of Illinois heads the Western Intercollegiate Conference Basketball Association, and Dr. C. C. Cooke of the University of Minnesota for the ninth year will be its secretary-treasurer.

Miss Alice Cunningham of Boston won the Philadelphia and district lawn tennis championship in singles Saturday by defeating Miss Marion Creswell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club in the challenge round on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, 6-0, 6-1. Mrs. W. P. Newhall and Miss F. G. Ostheimer of Germantown won the doubles by defeating Miss Cunningham and Mrs. S. M. Felton of Boston, 6-4, 7-5. Miss Sarah Myers and J. S. Dieston, Jr., won the mixed doubles by defeating Miss Edith Runk and Brooks Edwards, 9-7, 3-6, 6-2.

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THE HOME FORUM

FREEDOM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE" writes Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 227), "raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death! Jesus marked out the way.' Mortals are the victims of all the material beliefs that make up what men call earthly existence. It is somewhat remarkable that while they are quite cognizant of the position, almost every one of them has a more or less well-defined feeling that there must be a way out of all the trouble. Take any man you like, and no matter whether he be one who apparently has drunk the cup of evil to its dregs or not, you will find that he has at times quite strong hopes that there is a solution to the dilemma. He may be inclined to think that it cannot come about until after 'the great change,' but that it will come he somehow feels constrained to believe. And it is the same with sick people. You very seldom, if ever, get an altogether hopeless case, that is, hopeless even to themselves. The sun is constantly breaking through upon them, if only for a little while; but the glints come; they cannot indeed cease to illumine the seeming gloom, for the hope is innate in every human being that ultimately mankind will be freed entirely from every woe. The hope, moreover, has a perfectly scientific foundation. It is there because, as Christian Science teaches, in reality only one Mind exists, omnipresent and perfect. Every spontaneous impulse of good, every intuitive perception of Truth, every joyous recognition of Love, which generates hope and faith, is undoubtedly the recognition, perhaps not very clear or intelligent, but none the less certain, of the fact that one Mind, infinite good, exists."

The next day—he has gone to another specialist. This is exactly what every one knows is always taking place, for there is no stability in mortal mind, no reliability about it; it tells its own fables, listens to them, believes in them, and is deceived by them. Nothing is more certain than this: mortals can only be saved through Christ, the absolute Truth; and it is the absolute Truth which Christian Science is declaring to the world.

To abide by the Christ, or Truth, is to be delivered from sin, disease and death. Now, Truth is fixed. Truth never varies, because Truth is God, "the same yesterday, and today, and forever." The theories of mortals change with the passing days, vary to suit the moods of different generations; but Truth has no variableness, it has the stability of the eternal. The truth is the infinite expression of Mind. It is obvious that Truth, God, which is eternal, must be perfect, and being infinite it must be omnipresent. Consequently what Christian Science is endeavoring to teach is that men are not entering into their freedom as they should, so long as they remain ignorant of Truth. Reflect what it implies to say that Truth is perfect and omnipresent. If we accept the spiritual fact we are forced to admit that harmony alone is omnipresent; which is the same as saying that sickness and sin are unreal, because if harmony be omnipresent as reality, the opposite of harmony cannot be omnipresent also. This Christian Science teaches, without reservation, that sickness and sin are unreal and that death, which seems to result from them, is unreal also.

It will be obvious that, the moment this position is conceded, suffering humanity is no longer in the position it was previously. The spasmodic glimpses of Truth give place to the constant light of spiritual understanding. It is light of spiritual understanding. It is seen that what men call sin and sickness are not true mental conditions, but false beliefs, that every form of evil is the direct result of, or is synonymous with, wrong-thinking. Change the basis of the logical process from matter to Spirit, from the finite to the infinite, from evil to good, and you thereby set about establishing the freedom of mortals in God's name. Mrs. Eddy says

in Science and Health (p. 228): "Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science." Very often the study of Christian Science is taken up for the sake of better health. One does not pursue it far till he learns that it is spiritual understanding which heals. Men soon come to see that it is as they know Truth that they become healthier. As ignorance, or the belief that matter, evil, disease are real, causes all the suffering the world experiences, so understanding, the knowledge of God, of spiritual reality, heals and sustains.

Jesus the Christ once told his listeners the parable of the "leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." The Science of Christianity is the spiritual leaven. As this Science becomes known, as it is spiritually understood, the whole of human existence will gradually be transformed. What has the world before it then? The greatest possible grounds for hope. Indeed never before has humanity known how to penetrate through the gloom of material seeming, material consciousness, material wrong-doing, material suffering; but now the written word in Christian Science explains the Scriptures, designates the way, and points to the ultimate triumph of infinite good and the healing of all nations.

"Ages pass, but this leaven of Truth is ever at work. It must destroy the entire mass of error, and so be eternally glorified in man's spiritual freedom." (Science and Health, p. 118.) To know man, made in the image and likeness of God, is to be in the secret. Man, the spiritual idea of God, reflects the qualities of real being. These qualities are perfect, being like unto the Mind that knows them. Man, the real man, is as sinless as the perfect Mind and he is at one with divine Mind; and hence he is eternal. Man cannot die. Mankind has thus to learn what man really is. As the world spiritually understands God, the world will find itself proportionately freed from evil, disease, and death. At the present moment comparatively few have got more even than a glimpse of reality, and it is necessary to hold Truth constantly before us so that the mesmerizing beliefs of the world may not retard true progress. Truth can destroy absolutely every error of belief, and this knowledge is always a comfort and support. "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

HISTORIC JUDGMENT

Discussing the human verdict on great leaders of men, James Anthony Froude says: "In art and science the public accepts the judgment of the specialist. It is conscious of its own inability, and allows itself to be guided. Every man is taught to suppose that he is a competent judge of political action; and as the majority of men are commonplace, their interpretations of character are naturally commonplace also. They explain conduct by motives with which they are themselves familiar. When they are told that Cromwell was an ambitious hypocrite, they think it so likely that they do not care to look further; nay, as in some ages the disposition is to an extravagant worship of great men, so there is in others a disposition to disbelieve in their existence; a visible desire to deny superiority in any man, and

to drag saint and hero down to the commonplace level. These tendencies are plainly traceable in most modern historic judgments. We believe what we consider likely to be true; rather than weigh the evidence by which it is proved to be true; and our biographical conceptions of the distinguished figures in past ages are still mythical. There is a mythology of excessive admiration; there is a mythology of studied depreciation; and both alike are fatal to a sound judgment. Of the first we are in little danger at present; as to the other, which is the worse of the two, a few words of warning will not be out of place."

Froude then proceeds to "recommend the following considerations: "Exceptional eminence in public life is generally found in abnormal times, when the constitution of society is changing; when an old order of things is passing off, and a new order is coming in. Therefore no one is in a position to form a judgment on the conduct of men in such times who does not completely understand their position, and the element in which they had to work. "Men have accomplished great things in this world when they have represented the strongest and best contemporary interests and tendencies; their contemporaries have said to them: 'Certain things must be done; you see most clearly how they should be done; do you do them, and we will honor you and stand by you. Confidence of this kind is not usually given to personally ambitious men. . . . Their strength is in the cause of which they are champions; so far as they have selfish objects they are weak.'"

The Future Fair

Build on resolve, and not upon regret. The structure of thy future. Do not grope among the shadows of old sins. Waste no tears upon the blotted record of lost years. But turn the leaf, and smile, oh smile, to see The fair white pages that remain for thee. —E. W. Wilcox.

THE GREAT LAKES

"One need not be commercial in his appreciation of these inland seas, but he must be geographical," writes Aubrey Fullerton in the Bellman, of the Great Lakes. "In the terms of the gazetteer they are the largest chain of lakes in the world, and hold one half of the fresh water on the earth's surface. From the head of Lake Superior to the mouth of Lake Ontario is twelve hundred and eighty miles of continuous waterway, to which Lake Michigan adds three hundred and fifty miles as a branch line. "The source of that remarkable waterway is in the same region that gives birth to the Mississippi and the Red river of the North. The St. Louis river, a pleasant little stream, winds through the ten-thousand-lake country of Minnesota, and links up some of its lesser waters. It gives no hint of what it is going to do further, but its amiable windings are, in fact, an introduction to the great St. Lawrence system. "Lake Superior is the first expansion. Though it is fed by little playground streams, it is virtually an ocean set in the middle of the continent, opening out to other lakes that are inferior only

Poe and the Trees

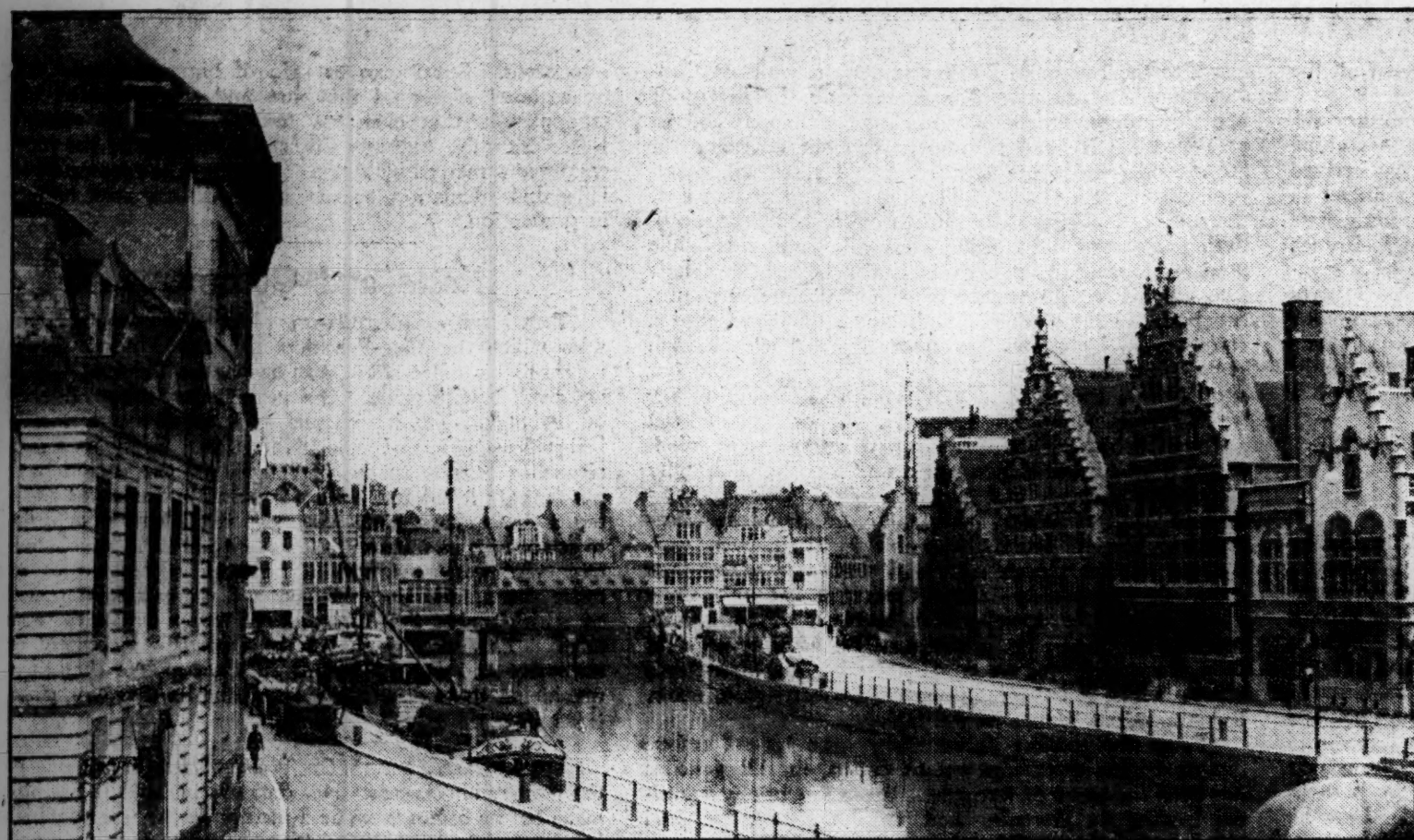
How closely Poe had studied the varying aspects of trees is shown in his sketch called "Landor's Cottage," where he wrote: "To the north—on the craggy precipice—a few pines from the verge—upspring the magnificent trunks of numerous hickories, black walnuts, and chestnuts, interspersed with an occasional oak; and the strong lateral branches thrown out by the walnuts, especially, spread far over the edge of the cliff. Proceeding southwardly the explorer saw at first the same class of trees, but less and less lofty and Salvatorian in character; then he saw the gentler elm, succeeded by the sassafras and locust—these again by the softer linden, red-bud, catalpa, and maple—these yet again by still more graceful and more modest varieties. The whole face of the southern declivity was covered with wild shrubbery alone—an occasional silver willow or white poplar

excepted. In the bottom of the valley itself . . . were to be seen three isolated trees. One was an elm of fine size and exquisite form; it stood guard over the southern gate of the vale. Another was a hickory, much larger than the elm, and altogether a finer tree, although both were exceedingly beautiful; it seemed to have taken charge of the northwestern entrance, springing from a group of rocks in the very jaws of the ravine, and throwing its graceful body, at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, far out into the sunshine of the amphitheater. "About thirty yards east of this tree stood, however, the pride of the valley, and beyond all question the most magnificent tree I have ever seen, unless, perhaps, among the cypresses of Itchia-tuckanee. It was a triple-stemmed tulip-tree—the Liriodendron Tulipifera—one of the natural order of magnolias. Its three trunks separated from the parent

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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BOSTON, MASS.
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The Watermen's or Barge-men's Hall, Ghent

The ancient city of Ghent lies quietly on a fertile plain at the confluence of the Lys and the Scheldt. During the middle ages it was one of the largest and the most populous cities of Europe, being in those days the chief center of the cloth-weaver's loom and the merchant's counting-house. Ghent owes much of its picturesque to the innumerable canals connecting it with other Flemish cities

such as Bruges and Antwerp, and the many waterways in the city itself, spanned by bridges, and the quaint old-world houses along their quays. There is much in Ghent that speaks of a time that is past, of the prosperous days when, through the manufacture of English-grown wools, Flanders was intimately associated with England under the Plantagenet Edwards, before the time when the woolen industry was re-

established in England by the importation of Flemish weavers. In this city, as in many others at that period, guilds or associations of certain burghers grew up for the protection of those engaged in the particular trades or crafts, for fellowship and mutual benefit, and "in order to put out and do away with all kinds of bad work and deceits." Some of these companies became very rich and built themselves great halls

and entertained great men. One of the beautiful buildings of the trade corporations in Ghent is the Watermen's and Barge-men's hall.

Apple Song

O the sun has kissed the apples,
Kissed the apples;
And the apples, hanging mellow,
Red and yellow,
All down the orchard seen
Make a glory of the green.

The sun has kissed the apples,
Kissed the apples;
O'er the marsh the cattle spread,
White and red.
The sky is all as blue
As a gentian in the dew.

The sun has kissed the apples,
Kissed the apples;
And the maples are ablaze
Through the haze.
The crickets in their mirth
Fife the fruiting song of earth.
—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Friendly Opposition

It is a great art in human intercourse to be able to show friendly opposition on occasion. We should, among other things, give our reasons—not merely for convenience simply say No, but try to convince the other with good arguments rather than be dictatorial. All men see, in such an appeal to their understanding, a proof of respect which gratifies them and often quite reconciles them to the negative outcome.—Carl Hilty.

The Plays of Sophocles

"The extant plays of Sophocles are all later than the year 440 B. C. They may safely be said to belong to the period of his finished style; or, in the language of art criticism, to his third manner. What this means," writes John Addington Symonds, "will appear from a valuable passage in Plutarch: 'Sophocles used to say that, when he had put aside the tragic pomp of Aeschylus, and then the harsh and artificial manner of his own

elaborate style, he arrived in the third place at a form of speech which is best suited to portray the characters of men, and is the most excellent.' Thus it would appear that Sophocles had begun his career as a dramatist by the study of the language of Aeschylus; finding that too turgid and emphatic, he had fallen into affectation and refinement, and finally had struck the just medium between the rugged majesty of his master and the mannered elegance, which was in vogue among the sophists. The result was that peculiar mixture of grace, dignity, and natural eloquence which scholars know as Sophoclean. It is interesting to notice that the first among the extant tragedies of Sophocles, the 'Antigone,' is more remarkable for studied phrase and verbal subtleties than his later plays. The 'Oedipus Coloneus,' which is the last of the whole series, exhibits the style of the poet in its perfect purity and freedom.

"A curious critical passage in Plutarch seems to indicate that the ancients themselves observed the occasional euphemism of the Sophoclean style as a blemish. It runs thus: 'One might censure the garrulosity of Euripides and the inequality of Sophocles.' I am not, however, certain whether this or 'linguistic irregularity' is the right meaning of the word. . . . Another censure, passed by Longinus upon Sophocles, points out a defect which is the very last to be observed in any of the extant tragedies: 'Pindar and Sophocles at one time burn everything before them in their fiery flight, but often strangely lack the flame of inspiration, and fall most grievously to earth.' Then he adds: 'Certainly no wise critic would value all the plays of Ion put together at the same rate as the single tragedy of 'Oedipus.' The importance of these critiques is to prove that the ancients

regarded Sophocles as an unequal, and in some respects a censurable poet, whence we may infer that only masterpieces belonging to his later style have been preserved to us, since nothing, to a modern student, is more obvious than the uniform sustained perfection of our seven inestimably precious tragedies. A certain tameness in the 'Trachiniae,' and a relaxation of dramatic interest in the last act of the 'Ajax,' are all the faults it is possible to find with Sophocles.

"What Sophocles is reported to have said about his style will apply to his whole art. The great achievement of Sophocles was to introduce regularity of proportion, moderation of tone, and proper balance into tragedy. The Greek phrases, 'proportion of parts, self-restraint, and moderation' sum up the qualities of his drama when compared with that of Aeschylus. Aeschylus rough-hewed like a Cyclops, but he could not at the same time finish like a Praxiteles. What the truth of this saying is, I have already tried to show. Sophocles attempted neither Cyclopean nor Praxitelean work. He attained to the perfection of Pheidias. Thus we miss in his tragedies the colossal scale and terrible effects of Aeschylean art. His plays are not so striking at first sight, because it was his aim to put all the parts of his composition in their proper places, and to produce a harmony which should not agitate or startle, but which upon due meditation should be found complete. . . . moderation exhibited in all his work, implies by its very nature the sacrifice of something—the sacrifice of passion and impetuosity to higher laws of equilibrium and temper. So perfect is the beauty of Sophocles, that, as in the case of Raphael or Mozart, it seems to conceal the strength and fire which animate his art."

THE CONTINENT SIXTY YEARS AGO

Remarkable in 1911 that his "experience of Continental cities began sixty-seven years ago, when there were no railways between Paris and the coast, when Rome, Florence, and Vienna were walled cities under reactionary rulers," Frederic Harrison goes on to say:

"Sixty years ago every village was a new picture, a fresh romance. Ah! the dour picturesque fisher-folk of Calais, Dieppe, Boulogne, Havre, Honfleur, and all the ports along the coast of Picardy and Normandy. Trouville was a rude seaside camp . . . Cannes was a pretty fishing village, with a couple of villas on the hills; Nice and Mentone were old Italian towns, and Monte Carlo was an orange garden. What delicious picnics we had on the Liane and the Orne, then like the Cherwell and the Isis, now defiled with furnaces and chimneys. "The markets of Boulogne or Caen, Bayens or Rouen, were glowing and moving panoramas of quaint costume, manners, and appliances, such as Prout and Turner loved to paint, and Béranger to sing of. We, of those unspiculated days, saw foreign parts as Byron saw them, or Heine, or young Ruskin, as Sterne and Goldsmith, Thackeray and Hawthorne and Landor, once knew them, in their warm glow and . . . variety of color and form. The glow, the variety, the local color, are all gone! Railroads, factories, steam, electricity, the Press, the density of population, the growth of cities, the change from rural to urban life, the closing up of the earth, the crowding out of clear and open spaces,

the assimilation of European peoples to a common type, a commonplace type, have taken the charm and the freshness out of foreign travel."

"When I first tramped the Alps in 1851, we passed through Belgium, visited Cologne and the Rhine cities, . . . drove through the Black Forest, crossed the mountain-chains of the Oberland and the Pennines, descended into the Lombard valleys and round Mont Blanc, back to Geneva, and thence over the Jura into Burgundy. These six countries had different languages, coinage, laws, habits, costumes, and religions. It was a perpetual joy to find new ways and scenes in each, and a general air of peace and good-fellowship."

"Half-a-dozen different languages could be heard in a public carriage, and German, French, Swiss, Italian, and English chatted pleasantly side by side in the long tables d'hôte, and compared their experiences or discussed the scenery and the local habits."

Due Place of Intellectualism

The student or man of letters will most likely find, his trial in dealing rightly with the intellectual side of things, giving to it its due place and not more.—J. C. Shairp.

A Punishment to Itself

Nothing is more certain in reason and experience than that every inordinate appetite and affection is a punishment to itself.—Tillotson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1915

EDITORIALS

Progress of the War

THE news of the last few days from the various theaters of war, combined with the accounts of the somewhat tortuous negotiations between the Balkan states, proves the situation in Europe to be approaching a more definite issue. It is too early yet to draw any firm conclusion from the reports of General Joffre or Sir John French, or from the communiqués of the German war office. At the same time it is evident that a forward movement of some magnitude has been commenced between the Vosges and the English Channel. For a long time such a movement has been expected, and it is known that both the British and French general staffs have regarded a direct frontal attack in this theater as inevitable. After an artillery preparation of fifty hours, an initial assault has been delivered, with the results summed up in the various official communiqués. Whether this is really the grand movement which has been expected, but which it was understood would be delayed until next spring, it is, of course, impossible to say. In war, however, one movement develops another, and the initial success of the Anglo-French armies may lead to an attempted advance on a grand scale. It is well known that much that has been said of late months of the unpreparedness of the Allies must be received with something more than the proverbial grain of salt. It has been known that they had sufficient high explosive shells to enable them to hold their own, and it has been known that they were accumulating a great reserve of these. What was not understood was that this reserve had approached such proportions as to make an advance in force a possibility.

Meanwhile in the eastern theater of war the Russians appear to have recovered their morale, and to be at last stemming the tide of the combined movements developed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Mackensen. The claim that the occupation of Vilna had enabled the Germans to surround the Russian troops in that sector has proved inaccurate. Up to the present moment the Russians have shown themselves as elusive to the Kaiser's generals as ever they did to le petit caporal and the great marshals of the First Empire. The Russian field army, still practically intact, faces the German generals beyond Poland, and the question remains as to whether these generals will be able to force conclusions with the troops of the Tsar before the autumn rains begin to reduce Poland to its normal winter condition.

In the south, on the other hand, towards the borders of Rumania, the Russian troops have forced back the German army corps in what is at all events a considerable local success. The object of the attack here has probably been partially strategic and partially political. Should it prove possible for the Tsar's forces to drive in the German battalions at this point to any considerable extent, the armies further north would be threatened with a flank attack, and their position rendered somewhat precarious. This constitutes the strategic element. The political element lies in the power of the Russians to help to, morally if not materially, protect the Rumanian frontier. It is a fairly open secret that the dispatch of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Caucasus was part of a plan for a heavy Russian advance in various directions in the south, with a view to protecting Rumania from a threatened attack which might have serious political results in Bucharest. It is perfectly true that the Caucasus lies beyond the Black Sea but a combined movement along both shores of that sea, though a remote, is not an impossible contingency.

The real center of political gravity, in the present disturbed condition in the Balkans lies, however, in Sofia. It has been assumed that Bulgaria is entirely committed to the cause of the central German monarchies. This, however, has not definitely been substantiated. It may be that Bulgaria sees a chance of reversing the terms of the treaty of Bucharest by a sudden alliance with her old enemy, Turkey, against Serbia and Greece. King Ferdinand, however, whatever may be thought of him, is an extremely astute monarch, and he must be aware that such a policy, in the event of failure, would be fatal to his dynasty. There are other possibilities, as we have repeatedly pointed out, which may have led to the sudden mobilization of the Bulgarian army, but it is unnecessary to state these once again. It is, however, perhaps well to draw attention to the fact that there is nothing new in the recent revelations with respect to the policy of Monsieur Venizelos in Greece. Four months ago we covered in the pages of this paper the ground which has so recently been supposed to have been explored for the first time. In the map which we print this morning, and which we printed as long ago as last May, will be found what would have proved to have been the boundaries of the new Greece had the King been prepared to support Monsieur Venizelos' policy at that time.

It is no secret that the man who is often regarded as the greatest of living statesmen foresaw that the aspirations of Bulgaria might well be placated by the surrender of the insignificant harbor of Kavalla in return for the concession, from the Allies, of the littoral of Asia Minor on the Aegean, together with the islands. The price of this was assistance to the Allies in the attack upon Gallipoli. At the last moment the King reversed Monsieur Venizelos' policy. The Allies were suddenly deserted in the attack upon Gallipoli. From the point of view of the new Hellenism, however, there was worse than this. Italy seized the opportunity to sign a convention with the Allies. Rhodes and the Dodecanesos passed under the control of Rome; and a new situation was reached which it will test all of Monsieur Venizelos' statesmanship to rectify in the future. The letters of Monsieur Venizelos to the King were written in January last and printed in an Athenian paper in March. A careful precis of them appeared subsequently in these columns,

and a study of this today proves the accuracy of all the statements contained in it.

This is a summary of the political and military situation as it is disclosed this morning. There is nothing in it which justifies the claim that the crisis has arrived in Europe. There are, however, numerous features in it fraught with immense possibilities in the immediate future. The forward movement of the Anglo-French armies in France and Flanders may not only be a great military operation, but may also be a hint to the Balkans to make up their minds. In any case it is tolerably clear that a concerted movement of the Allied forces has taken place, though whether for temporary military and political reasons, or whether as the commencement of a grand attack, yet remains to be proved.

The Real France

NOTHING, perhaps, is more remarkable in the history of nations than the way in which the estimate of a people, once definitely formed in any age, often on utterly insufficient grounds, tends to persist long after what little it had in the way of foundation has ceased to exist. Siberia, to the ordinary western man, is still the land of perpetual winter, filled with Russian convict settlements, and traversed by little else but bands of Russian political prisoners; the Balkan states are still lands of medieval picturesqueness, and China is still the land of the utterly impossible upside down. Some excuse might perhaps be claimed for the persistence of these ideas. Descriptions of these countries to this effect continue to be written, and the countries themselves are still by no means easy of access, even to the man who travels. That an entire misconception should still exist, as it does exist in many quarters in regard to France, however, is difficult to account for. Says the distinctly non-moral doggerel—

The drama's laws the drama's patrons give,
We live to please who must please to live.

Whatever may be said for its ethics, it is acted upon in many quarters, and in the case of many and various human activities, with a very complete thoroughness. The tourist who visits Tangier expects, and demands, at a reasonable figure, as much old Moorish brasswork as he wants, or can carry away with him. His needs are met from Birmingham. He also demands the orthodox Moorish cafés, as for years, through many and vivid descriptions, he has known them, and this need, like many others of a similar nature, is also supplied. The enterprising Moor, who visits Paris or London, learns, for the first time, what real Moorish customs and institutions are like. He hurries back with his knowledge to Tangier, and—makes a fortune.

Much the same condition obtains in regard to Paris. It is almost as much a platitude to say that the Paris which the average tourist sees is not the real Paris, as to say that Paris is not France. Nothing perhaps strikes those who go to Paris to learn something of her people, as distinguished from those who go simply to see the recognized sights, as the way in which they have totally to reverse the traditional view. These women dressed quietly, but with a good taste which is peculiarly welcome, are not the women of the catch phrase "Paris fashions," and yet they are the women of France and even of Paris. These men who go actively about their business, who conduct great affairs, not only with mastery but with a broad humanity, often quite exceptional, are certainly not the Frenchman which the average caricaturist portrays with complete confidence that his picture will secure instant recognition, and yet they are the men of France and of Paris also. Moreover, this is not merely true of today, of France in wartime; it has been true of France for many years. France has not stood still since 1870. She had a bitter enough lesson to learn, but she did learn it. Forty years ago, Europe formed its estimate of France from what it saw in those days, and it has never been at much trouble to alter it. The vast multitudes thronging the streets of Paris, filling the air with shouts of "à Berlin" and finding their inspiration in an opera singer's "Marseillaise"; the setting out of the grand army, the great send-off, the word passed round, with many a confident flick of a topcoat and much saber rattling, that they were off to the frontier and in a straight course to Berlin—Europe looked on and noted it all. It saw also what followed. It completed its picture and has kept it hanging on its walls ever since. Those who watched France, however, after the great misery of 1870-1, bestir herself with an almost incredible energy to redeem the past; who watched the rapidity with which she paid off her vast war indemnity; who witnessed with Bismarck that which clouded the great Pomeranian's life, the "absurd miracle," the regeneration of France, were not unprepared for the calmness and statesmanship of the Agadir crisis of four years ago, or for the unity and sacrifice everywhere observable in France today. There are very many things which the last twelve months have already done away finally, and one of these most certainly is the traditional picture of France and the French people.

The Dardanelles

THE dispatch from General Sir Ian Hamilton, the commander of the British forces in Gallipoli, published recently, draws special attention, once again, to that part of the European battlefield where the Allies are endeavoring to accomplish "the impossible" in forcing the Dardanelles. That they are finding the task more difficult than was at first expected, is generally admitted. For many years past such an undertaking has been regarded amongst strategists, everywhere, as impossible, Sir John Duckworth's notorious feat in 1807 being very generally written down as a preposterous exception. Sir John, although by no means conforming to the accredited character of those who make a specialty of "rushing in," undoubtedly followed this line of policy. He was, moreover, essentially of the stuff "what obeys orders."

When he was bidden, in a rather flamboyant order from home to secure the safety of Mr. Arbutnot, the British ambassador at Constantinople, and to dictate

terms to the Sultan of Turkey under the walls of Constantinople, he did not stop at securing the safety of Mr. Arbutnot, whom he found not unhappily lodged at Tenedos. He had still, so he thought, to carry out the second part of his instructions. He set sail, therefore, through the straits. The Turks, at the instance of their French advisers, let him through, kept him negotiating for many days "under the walls," and meanwhile prepared everything, on both the European and the Asiatic side, for his reception when he should attempt to return. Sir John, easily outdone in diplomacy, at last heard a rumor. On both sides, the straits bristled with French guns. He did not say much, we may be certain, but simply set a course west, and "rushed in." As all the world knows, he not only rushed in, but through, and out at the other side, without the loss of a single ship, albeit it was a sorry shot-ridden squadron that labored heavily across the Aegean and finally reached Collingwood's fleet at Malta. What Duckworth did in 1807, Vice-Admiral Carden found impossible in 1915, even with the aid of the Queen Elizabeth with her fifteen-inch guns. It was quickly decided that, if it was to be done at all, it must be done by both branches of the service working together. So, in this way, the great project has been prosecuted ever since. General Sir Ian Hamilton's report, whilst it indicates progress, indicates also, anew, the stupendous nature of the task.

From the earliest times, many ages indeed before history begins to emerge out of fiction, the Dardanelles has been the scene of struggle. From the wholly mythical landing of Hercules and the Argonauts on Jeni Schehr, and the traditional landing, at the same point, of Agamemnon and the Greek hosts for the siege of Troy, on into history, in the exploit of Alexander the Great who, in imitation of these legendary heroes made here his first landing in Asia, right down to the present day, the struggle for the possession of the Dardanelles, and for the right of way through them, has never really ceased. When it was not being carried on by force of arms, it was being carried on by force of wit. Beside the present struggle, of course, all that have preceded it are insignificant. It is as idle to speculate when it will eventuate, as to how the whole great question will be settled when it does. The words occurring at the close of Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch are, however, significant of the task which still lies before the French and English forces. Every danger, he said, and every difficulty was doubled.

Canada Calls for Tonnage

CANADIAN agricultural producers, confronted with an ocean freight rate of 30 cents per bushel for wheat and \$60 per head for meat cattle, feel that they are warranted in asking for some definite information in regard to the plan for supplying ample tonnage supposed to have been arranged for during Premier Borden's recent visit to England. As a result of the extremely high ocean freight rates, prices for exportable farm products are declining. The west feels the recession most acutely. There has been a decline in No. 1 northern wheat from August quotations of over 30 cents a bushel. Unless a fleet of vessels shall soon be placed in the produce carrying trade of the Dominion, it is believed in some quarters that the grain crop of Canada will be on a par with the cotton crop of the South of the United States, and in as much need of federal financial protection.

In every other particular save in ocean carriage Canada's transportation facilities this year are close to the ideal. There is plenty of tonnage on the Great lakes and the railroads are in a position to handle the grain movement with dispatch and at reasonable rates. The one great difficulty lies in insufficient overseas transport. Relief has been promised by Great Britain.

Meanwhile, it may be deemed prudent, if not absolutely necessary, for the Ottawa government to assist the grain farmers as the Washington government is assisting the cotton farmers, that wheat may not be thrown upon an already overstocked home market with the result of further depressing prices and, perhaps, creating a grain panic. It would seem to the onlooker that what is most to be desired at this time is the prevention of an impulsive move to unload. The warehousing of a large part of the surplus, with loans at moderate interest charges on the warehouse receipts, should, it would seem, bridge over the difficulty as well for the wheat farmers of the Canadian west as similar dealing with the cotton situation is doing for the planters of the United States South. Wheat and cotton alike have an intrinsic value that can and should be protected during an abnormal commercial period. Government could hardly be engaged in better business during such an abnormal period than in affording to the agricultural class among the governed the protection it plainly needs and is entitled to receive.

Courage Shown in Service

FOR nearly half a century Anthony Comstock was the butt of nearly every small wit in the United States. He was ridiculed and caricatured and misrepresented on the stage, on the platform and in the press. Those of his critics and enemies who saw that he could not be moved by satire from what he conceived to be his line of duty, attempted to move him by vituperation; but he held to his course, making a few friends and many enemies all along the way. He was no respecter of persons. He had far less regard for the promoter of wrong who dressed in purple and fine linen than for the slumbering victim of environment. The polished theatrical manager who made merchandise of vulgar talk, once in the grasp of the society Mr. Comstock represented, appealed in vain to him for immunity. The immoral book and picture publisher, the disseminator of evil under whatever name or guise, felt the reach and weight of his hand, until he came to be no less disliked than feared by the class against which as a boy he had begun to wage relentless war.

It goes without saying that he made some mistakes. It goes without saying that his zeal sometimes led him

into error. But it can be said of him, as it was said by a sweet singer of the pure and single-minded village parson, that even his failings leaned to virtue's side. Morally, Anthony Comstock was one of the most courageous men of his times. The good he accomplished is beyond calculation, because his work bore fruit mainly in prevention.

Notes and Comments

THE homely and smile-provoking depreciatory terms with which the Vice-President of the United States refers to his office show that he has no illusions and is not swollen with pride. But nevertheless the presidency of the Senate—as it was and as it is—is not a wholly insignificant detail of legislative action. Eight men subsequently coming to the presidency of the nation have not thought it so; for, besides training in the art of guiding a deliberative body, the post furnishes opportunity to study men as thinkers, as orators and as men. Moreover vice-presidents have a right of succession to an office the actual, unchallenged and unrestrained power of which makes that of heads of many dynasties seem small. This security of title to a possible increment of authority and fame is a gift of the republic that vice-presidents value differently, according as they are ambitious or not.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the literary buccaners. Not only did he sail the Spanish main but he began to write a history of the world, which he discontinued owing to his discovery of the impossibility of obtaining two consistent descriptions of the same incident. King George's Sir Walter Raleigh is a professor at Oxford, and to that extent walks in the footsteps of the Elizabethan. Recently, like the Elizabethan, he crossed the Atlantic to the American continent, and a story is told of how a friend of his, in England, wrote to ask a gentleman on the other side to meet him in New York, giving no other means of identification beyond the fact that the professor was tall. The New York gentleman arrived at the docks, waited until he saw a tall passenger crossing the gangway, and then, taking the risk of the encounter, asked him if he were Sir Walter Raleigh. The passenger, happened to be a westerner, and imagined that the question was in the nature of a joke. He accordingly rose to the occasion, with the dry remark that so far from being Sir Walter, he was Christopher Columbus.

THE spelling of the name Raleigh is itself a commentary on what is known as phonetic spelling. Like all English names it was originally spelt by sound, with the result that those who spelt it seemed all to have agreed it sounded differently. There can, however, be very little doubt that it was originally pronounced Rawley. Sir Walter, himself, spelt it Rawley, and his contemporaries spelt it with all the delightful insouciance of Mr. Gilbert's schoolboy, which he summed up as "just as you please." Raleigh or Rawley; Rawly, Rawley or Rawley, these and other spellings were all the same to the Elizabethans. It is like the spelling of Mr. Peppy's name or even that of Shakespeare himself. There is a grand freedom of thought manifested on the spelling of all of them alike.

MR. KEIR HARDIE, chairman of the Independent Labor Party, was one of the most notable figures in English political life. Coming of Scotch parents, he was at work in the mines from his seventh to his twenty-fourth year. Elected secretary of the Lanarkshire miners union about this time, he was in 1882 appointed editor of the Cummoock News, and in 1886 made his first bid in Mid-Lanark for that political career in which he afterwards won such a distinctive place. He was unsuccessful in Mid-Lanark, and it was not until four years later, when he was elected for South West Ham, that he was able to take his seat at Westminster. He was defeated at South West Ham in 1895, but, after spending some years in travel and vigorous propaganda work, he was elected for Merthyr-Tydvil in 1900, which constituency he has since represented.

THE American steamer *Wilhelmina*, a craft that nearly everybody was talking about and many were quite anxious about last spring, entered New York harbor the other day practically unnoticed. The vessel was on her way to Hamburg with a cargo of foodstuffs when she was seized by a British patrol cruiser on Feb. 9 and taken into Falmouth, where her cargo was confiscated. She had been a German vessel before the outbreak of the war and had changed her registry so that at the time of her seizure she was flying the stars and stripes. She was one of the first ships to be seized for contraband, and it is difficult to realize now how great was the commotion over the incident only a little more than six months ago. Events have been crowding so upon public attention that probably not one in a hundred of those who read these words can recall just what happened to that other ship, the *Dacia*, which was a strong competitor of the *Wilhelmina* for top of column on the first page.

PRaise of William Jennings Bryan's oratory is again heard in the land, even from those who do not agree with what he says. The cool, conversational style of public speaking came in when there seemed nothing immediately vital to be talked about. This simple and off-hand style would have seemed like discourtesy to an audience in the days of long-rolling Websterian periods. If the older fashion of eloquent and moving speech returns, it must, it would seem, come with the vision of deeper issues, when men care mightily whether they persuade each other or not. We hold Shakespeare the great example of drama. Yet comparing a play of Ibsen or Shaw with Shakespearean power and beauty, we wonder if there were giants in those days to need so impassioned and lofty an utterance, musical as nature. Perhaps our thin modern speech has been set to the dry music of clinking coin or rustling banknotes. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and out of warm feeling, truly kindled aspiration, there may return to oratory the rhythm and stately order of the days when speech, as well as silence, was truly golden.